THE

GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

"It was early in the spring of 1865 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in cases of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in the case alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucous streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it, and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., editor of the Manchester *Daily Mirror*, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. He was so highly pleased with the results, and so confident of success attending its sales if placed before the public, that he finally persuaded me to give it a name and send it abroad to benefit the suffering. In November, 1865, I first advertised it, under the name of White Pine Compound. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone *one hundred dollars'* worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and is still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this: It is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap.

"As a remedy for kidney complaints, the White Pine Compound stands unrivaled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Pollard, in 1865. Since then, as in Manchester, the White Pine Compound has taken the lead of all Cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of Kidney difficulties, in every city, town, village, and hamlet throughout the New England States.

The past year has given great opportunity to test the virtue of the *White Pine Compound*. It has been an unusual time for Colds and Coughs, and very large quantities of the *White Pine Compound* have been sold, and used with the happiest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine, and the people where it is prepared are high in its praise.

One bottle of this Compound is generally sufficient to remove a bad cough, and frequently I have known persons to have a cold entirely removed in two days, by using less than half a bottle. From one to two teaspoonfuls is a large dose. I sometimes put a little white sugar and hot water with it, when taken on going to bed.

The limits to which I purposely confine myself in this circular will not allow of that full expression which I would like to give in favor of the White Pine Compound. It is universally admired by all who use it—it has attained to such a popularity among those whose opinion is valuable indeed, that VANITY may possibly in part prompt me to record more here than hurried people will have patience to read; so I will stop, by merely recommending to all who need a cough or kidney remedy to test the virtues of the WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

TESTIMONIALS.

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaries, and indeed from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound.

Dr. Nichols, of Northfield, Vt., says:

"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach and other kindred organs."

Rev. J. K. Chase, of Rumney, N. H., writes:

"I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and valuable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

Hon. P. H. Sweetser, of South Reading, writes:

"Having long known something of the valuable medicinal properties of the White Pine, I was prepared, on seeing an advertisement of your White Pine Compound, to give the medicine a trial. It has been used by members of my family for several years, for colds and coughs, and in some cases of serious kidney difficulties, with excellent results. Several of our friends have also received much benefit from the Compound. We intend to keep it always on hand."

REV. H. D. HODGE,

of West Randolph, Vt., who is a presiding physician, as well as preacher, in a letter to Dr. P., dated May 21, 1863, says: "I find it an excellent medicine in kidney disease."

FROM A BOSTON PASTOR.

BOSTON, January 16, 1865.

REV. J. W. POLAND, M.D.:

DEAR SIR:—Your White Pine Compound has been used in my own family, and I know of others who have used it, always with a good effect, and I feel justified, and it is with pleasure that I say that I regard it (unlike most preparations of the day,) as wholly deserving of the entire confidence of the public. Not only do I consider it a safe, but an efficient remedy for all diseases of the throat.

FROM JAMES J. HOYT.

BRADFORD, N. H., Sept., 1865.

DR. POLAND:—In the fall of 1857, I took a very violent cold, which brought on a very severe cough, pain in side and lungs, and raising blood. I was also very badly afflicted with that troublesome disease—the *Kidney Complaint*. For the three years past I have been very much troubled with my throat and lungs, choaking up and raising an immense sight, with a bad cough after raising blood. I felt that my time here must be short unless I soon got relief. This spring I was induced to try your *White Pine Compound*, though my faith in it was small. But to my astonishment, before I had taken two bottles, my cough was better, the kidney trouble also, and I could rest nights without choking up and raising so much. I have taken nearly three bottles, and am feeling like a well man.

I would add that my father's family is inclined to consumption—my father, mother, and two sisters having died of it.

LETTER FROM REV. L. C. STEVENS.

Pastor of Baptist Church, Gaffstown Center, N. H.

DR. J. W. POLAND—*My Dear Sir*:—You asked me what I think of your White Pine Compound. I never before put pen to paper to tell my man what I thought of patent medicine. My father, a physician of the old school, early led me to entertain suspicions of all nostrums, of whatever kind, not bearing the stamp of that fraternity, but these suspicions I have partially laid by, decrees, as I have considered myself with the leading principles of Hydropathy, Homeopathy, Thomsonianism, Eclecticism, and other systems which have claimed public favor while the last twenty-five years; so that I feel at liberty on the ground to speak my convictions.

Then the sympathy which I feel for you, as a former Baptist pastor—obliged to relinquish the ministry mostly on account of ill-health, but still cherishing all the sense of your early years for this blessed work, and laboring to your utmost, in other ways, to proclaim the glorious gospel—inclined me, as a matter of duty, to comply with your request.

In 1833 I became acquainted with Deacon Holmes Boardman, of Maine, brother of the late George Dana Boardman, formerly missionary in Burmah, and from him for the first time learned the wonderful medicinal qualities of white pine bark. He had, a few years before, been brought to the borders of the grave by what the best of physicians pronounced pulmonary consumption, and was given up to die, but was nevertheless entirely cured by a preparation made by his own hands from this bark. Since that time, until I became acquainted with your article, I have been surprised that no philosophical mind was found to undertake a cough preparation from white pine.

As soon as your article was brought to my notice, I therefore secured my attention; and I have not failed to acquaint myself with a sufficient number of facts to produce a settled judgment as to its value. Some of my own family have tried it, with signal benefit. I believe it one of the best cough medicines ever prepared. Besides its value as a cough medicine, I have good reason to believe it to be all it claims as a remedy for kidney diseases and diabetes.

Yours truly,

L. C. STEVENS.

[Several other clergymen and physicians have also written to Dr. P., highly approving of his White Pine Compound.]

FROM ELERY B. CAHOON.

BREWSTER, Mass., March 16, 1865.

DR. POLAND:—I feel it my duty to inform you of the very great benefits which I have received from the use of your White Pine Compound. In August, 1861, I took a very severe cold, which continued to afflict me, increasing in severity, attended with a very hard cough, night-sweats, and some bleeding, probably from the throat. Through the fall and winter my cough was very distressing, reducing my flesh and strength, and rendering me unfit for labor. I tried medicines of various kinds, but none of them, however valuable, gave me any relief. In March, 1862, as you may remember, I wrote to you, stating my difficulties, and asking advice. You sent me some of the White Pine Compound. I commenced taking it, and immediately began to amend. At the time of writing to you, my weight was only 125 pounds. In five weeks I was out in active labor, and in a few months gained up to 160 pounds. I *know* it was the White Pine Compound which did all this for me. I soon began to have persons apply to me for the medicine and, as you know, I ordered it for sale. In eight months, though without making much exertion, I disposed of 40 bottles of the Compound, even on the Cape.

I would add that several persons of my acquaintance whose condition was as hopeless as my own, have been cured by the White Pine Compound.

The White Pine Compound, advertised at length in columns, is not only as to its name inviting, but it is highly approved medicine. Dr. J. W. Poland, the inventor, has the confidence of the many who know him—confidence which he enjoyed while laboring socially many years as a Baptist minister. His experience as a sufferer leadhim to make experiments which issued in his present discovery.—*Boston Watchman and Reflector.*

The Editor of the *Manchester Daily and Weekly Mirror*, in a leader of the Daily, thus speaks of the Compound:

"The White Pine Compound is advertised at much length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the demand for it is increasing beyond all previous expectations. It is the very best medicine for coughs and colds we know of, and no family that has once used it will ever be without it. We speak from our own knowledge. It is sure to kill a Cold, and pleasant as sure. The greatest inventions come by accidents, and it is singular that by White Pine Compound, made for Colds and Coughs, should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. Besides the character of Dr. Poland is such that we know he will not countenance what is wrong. For years a Baptist clergyman, studying medicine to find remedies for his ailments, with a delicate, consumptive look, standing with one foot over the grave, he made the discovery which has saved himself and called out from hundreds of others the same kind of testimonials possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years and never knew a more conscientious, honest, worthy man, and we are glad to state that we believe whatever he may about his White Pine Compound."

Should you think favorably of this medicine, be careful when purchasing that it is the WHITE PINE COMPOUND that is offered you, as we know that other preparations have been palmed off for it by unprincipled dealers.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND

IS MANUFACTURED AT THE

NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT,

No. 106 Hanover Street, Boston,

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., PROPRIETOR.

Under the supervision of

REV. J. W. POLAND, M.D.

DR. SWETT will attend to the business department, to whom all orders should be addressed.

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The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME XVIII. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1866. NUMBER 903.

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AMERICAN PARIAH-ISM.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE NATION AGAINST IT.

BY PROF. TAYLER LEWIS.

It is an ugly word, and cannot, perhaps, be etymologically defended. It is used, however, to denote a very ugly thing, and may, therefore, be excused. Let us state what is meant by it. The course of events, it is said, has abolished slavery. It would be more correct to say that they have stripped off its outer covering, revealing beneath it a still more foul and deformed creature, which threatens to take its place. It was this hideous thing which constituted the most essential evil of the system, though its ugliness was concealed by that better though superficial aspect which is now gone, with all its palliations and disguises. Servitude, as it existed among us, presented ever a double idea. It was a species of government, so said, and it was, at the same time, a system of human degradation. Now, government ever claims to be for the good of the governed. It could not face the human conscience on any other pretense. The tyrant calls himself the father of his people; he is a ruler, not an owner, and he ever prides himself upon the idea that it is *men*, real men, and not manikins, or semi-human beings, over whom he is ruling. His honor is concerned in their manhood; for it is men only to whom the word government, in its true and political sense, can ever be applied. Thus slavery, as government, had its plea of wardship: it was protection; it was custom; it was civilization; it was religion even. All such pleas did, in fact, regard the *doulοi* as, in some sense, members of the state, though represented by others who had an interest in their protection.

Now, to persons who were not extremists in democratic ideas—a class to which the writer must confess himself as belonging—this seemed plausible, and, at times, when other features of the system were kept back, even satisfactory. Slavery, as government, was not forbidden in the Scriptures; for they take little or no account of our outward forms. We can no more press them into the service of democracy than into that of monarchy, either absolute or limited. What is essential and vital in humanity is not affected by forms and constitutions purely political. A true manhood may be preserved under all forms. The reason is, that government, even strong government, severe government, kingly, lordly, imperial, or popular, does not *per se* degrade men. The soldier may be commanded into the cannon's mouth, but how much more human as well as higher his position than that of the wretch who is drummed, as a vile outcast, from the camp? Some nations, though far from servile in spirit, have actually seemed to love despotism. The French are a noble and intelligent people, yet the French masses esteem the empire their glory. The English, even the common English, take pride in their lordly nobility. This idea of government could be applied to slavery. There was, indeed, a fallacy in it, because slavery was something more than government; or, rather, as the mere *control*, from mercenary motives, of beings regarded as generically inferior, it was not government at all, in the political sense. The plea prevailed, however, with many good and pious men, because it covered up the hideous side, and presented only that which seemed abstractly defensible. It was, notwithstanding, a lie throughout, and we see it now, as the monster lies exposed in all his deformity. Some think that we have slain him. A severe blow has doubtless been given; but if that is not speedily followed up by another, then arises the very serious question whether, instead of destroying, we have not added to its active malignity.

Slavery in its worst aspect—slavery without the palliations that gave it a show of defense—slavery without the domestic benefits which formed some offset to its domestic oppression—in other words, slavery as caste unalleviated, as pure degradation, as dehumanization, stands out before us more odious than ever. It had before a feeble political element, the subjects of it had a shadow of representation. Until the Dred Scott decision, they were faintly known to the law and the state. Now this is gone, or is in great danger of utterly disappearing, unless prevented by the promptest action. We need not stop to prove this. If the impetus given to the national will, and the national conscience, during the past four years, is not sufficient to carry us over this caste feeling, at least politically, and to bring us fully up to the idea of the declaration of independence, there is no ground for expecting any such thing in the future, until there comes a greater revolution and a greater shock. Judging from the past, it is far more likely that the anti-slavery and anti-caste feeling that may have been aroused will recede instead of making progress. Those who are against caste "in the abstract," like those who were once anti-slavery in like manner, will be less and less likely to be against it in the concrete, whilst those who openly cry "nigger" will be strengthened in their malevolence, and in their base party policy, every year that the "nigger" is kept in his degradation. It was not the progress of ideas, but God's hand interrupting the progress of ideas, that gave slavery its present blow. When we forget this, the old order of ideas is very likely to come back again. Some purer hidden elements have indeed been brought out; but the nation as a mass is but little more virtuous, little more Christian, than it was four years ago. How can we be so blind to past facts? Slavery was more odious, the free negro was better treated, he was more recognized politically, in 1820 than in 1860. The downward course was in the exact proportion as we had receded further from the spirit of the Revolution. And so will it be in the future with African degradation. Unless the moral and political force revived and accumulated in 1866 can carry us over this crisis, there will certainly be an ebb-tide floating the mind and conscience of the nation further and further from the shore of its present hope. What is done in this direction must be done soon.

The only way to prevent such retrocession is to arouse the feeling that pariah-ism is worse than slavery, worse politically in its effects upon the stability and character of the nation, worse socially, worse morally, worse Christianly. Indeed, the latter term seems out of place as characterizing such a thing at all, in any kind and degree. Slavery was a a defect in our Christianity, a deep stain, yet not necessarily in direct opposition to it. It was not necessarily void of love. So it might be plead. At the utmost, it could only be characterized as *unchristian*. But pariah-ism is *anti-Christian*. There can be no love in it. It is further from love than anger or revenge, inasmuch as these latter feelings acknowledge the humanity of those against whom they are aroused. The caste feeling, on the other hand, is dehumanizing, and is, therefore, of all things, that which stands in most diametrical opposition to the spirit of Christ. It is not only the antithesis of his love, but a denial of his incarnation, of his atonement, of his priestly intercession, as in the highest heavens he bears our *one humanity* without distinction of nation, race or color. O what a glorious doctrine this! We wonder that some of our most sincere yet Scripture-rejecting anti-slavery men fail to see how much surer ground it is than all their rationalizing about progress, and ideas, and abstract human rights, viewed solely in their relation to earth; how much more moral power it has than all their alternating philippics—now bitterly scolding, and then again deifying, or immensely over-estimating, the worth of the mere public sentiment to which they appeal. The spirit of caste, with the reasoning and language to which it gives rise, is the worst conceivable insult to this great High Priest of humanity, who stooped so low to lift us up. Members of a fallen, sin-degraded race, striving to thrust down, or to keep down, those poorer ones who have already suffered most in the common ruin! How unspeakably offensive must it be to this noble consanguineous of ours, who alone saves by his alliance the whole family from degradation! It was no mere words of quarreling, or of angry vituperation, bad as that may be, which the Saviour so emphatically represents as putting the utterer "in danger of the gehenna of fire." It was the cry Ω μωρέ, O fool, O foolish one, O saltless, sapless being, O lacking one, half man, inferior creation. It was, in essence, the same dehumanizing cry whose malignity and blasphemy is all summed up in that scornful utterance, O nigger, and the spirit in which so many among us are now repeating it.

We can believe in the Christianity of a slaveholder as the relation once existed. There were governmental aspects which complicated the question. The master might have regarded himself as *ruler*, and the *doulοi* as his subjects, and he might have aimed to govern righteously as one ruling *men*, "ruling them in the fear of the Lord." He might have loved them, too, as brethren, "both in the flesh and in the Lord," as kinsmen in the old Adam and in the new. In short, he might have been a Christian; and many such slaveholders, we may believe, were true followers of Christ. But the negro-hater, the negro-despiser, the man, whatever may be his ecclesiastical relations, who builds his party success on the degradation of the negro; the man who cries nigger, who asks with such a look of scorn, "Would you have niggers vote?" putting the emphasis on the opprobrious word, as though it dispensed with all argument; the man who is making the present degradation of the African an argument for its continuance; who holds that he ought not to vote because some white men are not yet prepared to ride with him in the railroad-cars, or sit with him in the same church—such a man is not a Christian, whatever may be his standing or profession. O, how some men will contend for the speculative doctrine of the incarnation; how they will fight for every jot and tittle of the Athanasian creed in its most minute and literal representation of the perfect humanity of Christ—*perfectus Deus, perfectus homo, ex substantia matris, in sæculo natus*, life of life with man, with all men, as he is "Life of Life, and Light of Light, and Love of Love" with God—and yet daily show their contempt for one of the most vital and practical applications of the doctrine! Better to go with the heretics, better to reject the creed, than thus to turn it into a barren speculation of no more moral value than a mathematical theorem. One who truly *loves* the doctrine contained in this ancient symbol needs not the authority of a council for *believing it*. It is because he loves it, and its practical application to human life, that, therefore, he accepts it in every word and syllable of its intense phraseology. All other faith in it is vain.

There is nothing now so endangering to our Christianity as the presence and continuance among us of such a state of pariah-ism, with the consequent feelings and habits of thought that are associated with the defense of it, or indifference to it. Let this tendency to dehumanization become predominant in the common mind—let it go on to corrupt our politics, infect our literature, or give a bias to our science, as there is great danger of its doing—and our faith receives an injury which all efforts of open infidelity could never have inflicted. Christ-ianity and Adam-ity, or Christianity and the one humanity, are inseparable terms in our theology. They interpret each other: the community in the fall, and the community in the redemption; the "one blood" that Paul preached on Mars hill, and the one blood that was poured out on Calvary; the common earthly life, and the common salvation. What is the highest thing in man? It is the capacity to become a Christian, a member of Christ's spiritual body, a citizen of the heavenly politeuma. What an insult, then, to the Saviour to say that one capable of this high freedom is too inferior a creature to be a member of our inferior civil organisms. It is not *his* government, it is said; it is "a white man's government!" This cry is indeed political stultification, for such an idea would be scouted in every European state; but it is far more than this—it is nothing less than open blasphemy of the King of Heaven, "who made of one blood all men to dwell on all the face of the earth."

The religion of the Gospel would have no hold in the world one generation after the full and established belief in the specific differences of race. What an interest then in the church, and for all who love the church, to oppose, as in self-defense, every feeling, every prejudice, every political and social tendency that favors such a result, or furnishes arguments for it, or creates a motive for such arguments, or tends in any way to incline the minds of men to regard it now, what must it be when the idea and the feeling of race gradations become predominant; when, instead of one or two, there shall be as many divisions as national pride or popular prejudice might originate. Would anything be more likely to make a hell upon earth?

In view of such consequences—theological, psychological, and political—every serious mind may well look with utter horror upon this man-degrading doctrine. He should hate it with the feeling of the Psalmist, "with a perfect hatred." He should "count it his enemy," and the enemy of his Redeemer. No cry of negro-mania should prevent his looking at it in its true light, as the foe of the nation's peace, and one of the worst obstacles in the way of its true progress.

BELLE.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

A GENTLE child, within whose sunny eyes
Twelve summers have bestowed their light, and wrought
Haply upon her brow some shades of thought—
The faint adumbra of that life which lies
In the far future with its mysteries—
A happy child, amid whose pleasant fancies
Rose hues are braided and the hope-light dances,
And o'er them gleams the light of Paradise—
Such is the little friend I love so well,
My pretty, prec[illegible], laughing, loving Belle,
Who brings me roses—but herself is fairer,
Nor blooms in Nature's bowers a lovelier, rarer.

I call her Rose, for her surpassing sweetness;
I call her Lily, too, for she is fair,
Fragile, and all-unconscious of her meetness
To be described by loveliest things that are;
I call her Bird, for words drop musically
From her red lips in sweetest modulations;
I call her Angel, for her ministrations
Are pure, unselfish, loveful: every sally
Of her bright spirit makes us feel its nearness
To all we know of Heaven—its love, its clearness
From taint of sin or sorrow.
Yet my fancy
No single grace of girlhood's necromancy
Takes for the names it gives—but, best of all,
I love my Flower, my Angel, that the Human
Looks tenderly from out her large brown eyes,
With hopes and fears and half-dreamed prophecies
Of cares and sorrows that await the woman—
Her heritage, who's tell us, since the Fall.

Oh, dearest child! so nestled to my heart,
Whose strongest tendrils have around thee grown!
Not mine, yet loved as fathers love their own!
My sweet Flower-Angel! thy unconscious art
Hath lured my soul, for many an hour, from sadness—
Hath filled my [illegible] with gladness!
Therefore I bless thee! and, that thou art good,
And that thy heart with kind thoughts overfloweth,
And that for love I owe thee gratitude,
And that I love thee, child, as my verse showeth,
I weave my blessing in this rhyme for thee!
And so—farewell!
Whate'er my future be,
Or dark, or bright, I shall not soon forget
The innocent love that cheered me in the hours
That else had been too sad—the gifts of flowers
Brought by thy bonnie hand, my dove-eyed pet!
For, though the roses fade, not thus shall part
The fragrance of thy kindness from my heart.

THE SITUATION.

BY REV. R. M. HATFIELD.

It is now just one year and a day since Andrew Johnson was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States. The event occurred under auspicious circumstances. The nation's long night of sorrow seemed near its close. Grant was slowly but surely grinding the rebel army in Virginia to powder. Sherman was on his grand march, bearing down all opposition, and sweeping everything before him. Charleston had surrendered; the old flag floated over Sumter. Recruits were joining the Union army at the rate of more than twenty thousand a week; everything betokened the speedy collapse of the rebellion. And when the collapse came, as it did within a few days, how the event thrilled the loyal heart of the nation. It is sad, indeed, to contrast the present condition of our country with what it was only twelve short months ago. It is not my purpose to draw this contrast at length: a glance at Washington will sufficiently indicate the change that has taken place. Then the great and good Lincoln filled the presidential chair; now it is occupied by Andrew Johnson. Then our President drew around him and took counsel with patriotic and God-fearing men; now, the vilest copperheads enjoy the freedom of the White House; the acting President vetoes the "freedmen's" bill, browbeats Congress, and makes maudlin speeches that are a disgrace to the nation. Then the friends of the country were confident and joyful; now malignant rebels and their friends are jubilant. Then the skies were bright above us; now thick and hurtling clouds darken the heavens, nor can we guess with what disaster and ruin they are charged. We have fallen upon perilous times, indeed, and the nation must gird itself anew for the maintenance of the principles for which so many and so great sacrifices have been made during the last four years, or all will be lost. The most able and judicious of our statesmen are filled with concern in view of the state of affairs at Washington. Some of them, as I know, are apprehending new developments, that will not only startle but horrify the nation. The question naturally arises: What has involved us in these difficulties? A correct answer to this question may be the first step toward an escape from them. A little examination will show, I think, that we are suffering from a chronic difficulty that has long afflicted the nation. It is neither more nor less than *a failure to comprehend the character of the leading men of the South.*

This ignorance or inability has given the South immense advantages during all the years in which she has aspired to rule the country. It was a long time before the people of the North could be made to believe that the South really intended rebellion and war. The threats in which the nullifiers indulged were held up to ridicule by Northern lecturers and politicians. I remember how one popular preacher in Brooklyn provoked the mirth of his large congregation by deriding the threats made by South Carolina as to what she would do in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln. This misjudgment of the Southern leaders has betrayed the North into manifold and disastrous blunders. *When war was imminent, it led a class of Northern men into the mistake of supposing that the calamity might be averted by further compromises.*

We of the North were experts in this business, having practiced it for more than half a century. We had an "alacrity at sinking," and by as much as we grew humble and facile they of the South waxed arrogant and exacting. It was to no purpose that we sacrificed the honor of the country, and the interests of humanity; they were never satisfied, never said it is enough. Their unceasing cry, like that of the daughters of the horse-leech, was, Give, give. And yet there were those among us who were confident that, if we could only sound some lower depth of infamy, the lords of the South would be placated, and graciously permit us to have a country and a government. Your peace-at-any-price man was not, perhaps, quite ready, Curtius-like, to leap into the opening chasm to save the country; but he was ready, without a moment's hesitation, to thrust four millions of slaves into the yawning abyss. He said:

"Bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With bated breath and whispering humbleness,"

say to his master, as the donkey did to Balaam: "Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine unto this day?"

But all this availed nothing. The rider knew the temper of the animal he bestrode, and this humility only incited intenser contempt, and provoked to harsher beatings. And who that understands the spirit of slavery expected any other result from this Northern obsequiousness?

"You may as well go stand upon the beach
And bid the main flood bate his usual height;
You may as well use question with the wolf
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for her lamb;
You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven."

as seek to satisfy a slaveholding politician by yielding to his demands. *Another mistake was made in an attempt to prosecute the war in such a manner as not to humiliate the rebels.*

This policy, of which McClellan was an eminent representative, well nigh ruined the country. While it was in vogue, the rebel leaders were regarded and treated as gentlemen, rather than as desperate and deep-dyed villains. "Grim-visaged war smoothed his wrinkled front," and kid gloves and olive branches took the precedence of Minie rifles and Dahlgren guns. Our misguided Southern brethren were to be chloroformed, and, while in this state, delivered safely, and without guile, of the secession devils that possessed them. If the armies of Lee and Stonewall Jackson were so unreasonable as to resist these friendly offices, and it became necessary to conquer them, this was to be done with such grace and gentleness that they would sustain no loss of self-respect, and not even suspect that they were subjugated. It was not until the dilettante generals who framed this policy were shelved, and men of another stamp put in their places, that the war was prosecuted with wholesome vigor, and with a prospect of success.

Time will show, I think, that there was another mistake in the terms made with Lee and Johnston at the time of their surrender. If your readers will pardon the egotism of the remark, I will say that I deplored the mistake when it was made, for I saw that it was fraught with evil to the country. *Two weeks* after the surrender of Lee, I ventured to say, in an article to THE INDEPENDENT: "It hardly becomes me to criticise the measures adopted by the lieutenant-general commanding our armies, but I shall be surprised if he and the whole country do not yet deplore the liberal terms granted Lee." Only a few days later I wrote again: "Unless our government crushes what remains of the rebellion with an iron hand, and inflicts upon its prime movers the punishment they deserve, our war must end in a disastrous failure." Would to God that I had proved a false prophet in uttering these predictions. But what are the facts of to-day? Not a single rebel has been punished for his crime. The course pursued by our government is a virtual admission that treason is not a crime to be punished under our laws. And in so saying, the government fails in one of its chief functions, and forgets its obligations to be a terror to evil-doers. The terms granted to Lee threw a shield over the rebels of his army, and drew after it a similar immunity for all their co-conspirators of the South. There are *legal* obstacles, we are now told, in the way of the trial of the pirate Semmes, and there seems little probability that even Jeff. Davis will be punished as he deserves. Others may see nothing to regret in all this; but to my mind this false clemency puts the very existence of the Union in jeopardy. As surely as a God of justice rules in the affairs of men, this disregard of the sacred claims of justice cannot go unpunished. The wholesale pardon of impenitent rebels is an encouragement to crime, and an impeachment of the divine administration. The present course of the President is of the same character with the blunders to which I have already referred.

He has abandoned the policy that made the war a success, and adopted one that disheartens the friends of the Union, and secures the approbation of the rebels and their sympathizing friends.

No proof in support of this proposition is needed—the facts in the case are patent to all. The newspapers that denounced the war for the Union, and suggested, if they did not instigate, the assassination of Lincoln, are now unanimous in their support of Andrew Johnson. Men who were banished to Canada or confined in Fort Lafayette for complicity with treason hang out banners, and shout themselves hoarse over Johnson's speech of the twenty-second of February. The pot-house politicians, who have always cursed and hated the negro, are in ecstacies over the veto of the "Freedman's Bureau" bill. Can any man who has common sense fail to comprehend the significance of all this. The course pursued by the President compels us to question either his sanity or his loyalty. If his present treatment of the rebels is wise and just, the North has been wrong during all this war—not a blow should have been struck for the preservation of the Union. If the rebels can now be coaxed or bribed into good behavior, the same thing might have been done five years ago. If it is right to leave the freedmen to their tender mercies now, we might safely have left them there when they were slaves. If the course now pursued is persisted in, all the substantial gains of the war must be lost. Under such a policy, the restoration of the Union, according to the true design and intent of the Constitution, is simply impossible. Under these circumstances, there is but one course for the men who have faith in God and in the ultimate triumph of right. They must stand by their principles, and not swerve so much as a hair's breadth. We must put our trust in God. He cannot, will not, forsake us, or withdraw his protection from our country. We must turn again to him in prayer. During the progress of the war, prayer was made unceasingly for the success of our cause and the salvation of the nation. With the coming of peace there came a feeling of relief from the pressure that had been upon us, and in many cases the intermission of the earnest prayers that had been offered. The good ship seemed in a safe harbor, so that there was little occasion for further solicitude. To-day that same vessel is driven by fierce winds on a rough, tempestuous sea. If any of us "have gone down into the sides of the ship," and are now "fast asleep," a voice more startling than that which fell upon the ear of the slumbering prophet is calling to us, "*What meanest thou, O sleeper? Arise and call upon thy God, if so be that God will think upon us that we perish not.*"

CHICAGO, March 5, 1866.

ORPHANS AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

THE touching facts of the following letter will move every heart that has pity for the most helpless of all orphans:

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8, 1866.

Col. Whitlesey has been here for a day or two, and we have been consulting about the ways and means for erecting and maintaining an asylum in this city for orphans and destitute children of the freedmen. Such an institution is much needed here. You are aware that last spring Gen. Sherman sent into this city and vicinity thousands (about 12,000) of refugee freedmen. Full one-third of them died before summer was past. Very many of the deceased were parents, some were the guardians and protectors of children whose parents had perished on the way. Consequently, crowds of young orphan children were left to be provided for by charity. Most of these orphans are now in the city. In addition to these orphans of refugees, there are many whose parents were living on plantations in this vicinity. These parents were either obliged to leave the plantations on which they were residing, or the children were too young to be of *valuable* service to the planters, and were therefore turned adrift or thrown upon the Bureau after their parents' death.

The Bureau has no home in which to place them; consequently, they live about as they can. Some have found refuge in freedmen's families; some are staying with parties who cannot feed them; most are knocking about, starving and naked, *becoming street-children.* You in New York know full well what that means. Some of these orphans are very young, and are perishing through sheer want. Take a single instance, and it is only one of a score. Last Sabbath afternoon, as I was returning home from meeting, a colored man met me, and said he wished to call my attention to a case of suffering. Just across the river there were a father, mother, and four children. The children were all small, the oldest not above ten years. The parents sickened and died a few weeks since. The children were left alone, and lived alone. They were attacked with the small-pox. Two days ago one of them died, and the corpse is still lying in the room where the children live. Another of the children is lying by the side of the corpse, sick with the small-pox; the other two are ailing, and will soon be down. There they are, the dead and the living; the dead unburied, the living starving, naked, sick, and none to care for them.

The dead was since buried, and the living are in the small-pox hospital. What shall be done with those children when they come from the hospital? "Bind them out," I hear some one say. Yes, but they must have a home until a suitable place for binding can be found. Besides, many are too small to be bound out. Some are sick, and cannot be bound.

Men and women are almost daily inquiring of me as to what they shall do with certain orphan children that have come under their hands. It seems to me that these children should be gathered up and cared for until suitable homes can be found for them. They should be taken from the streets and placed under instruction. Col. Whitlesey agrees with me. Now what shall be done? Col. W. advises this: if the American Missionary Association will take this matter in hand, purchase a lot, erect the building, and conduct the institution, he will turn over to me, as your agent, certain small frame buildings, some twelve in number, known as Camp Jackson, which will furnish nearly sufficient lumber for the asylum buildings; he will also give the children rations and clothing.

I have already the refusal of a lot, well located, size 60 feet wide by 366 feet long. It is an elevated, dry, sparsely settled, healthy part of the city, adjoins a lot upon which we are now preparing to build a school-house. The price of this lot is $500; $200 in cash, one-half of the remainder in three months, the other half in six months. As the lot fronts on two streets, a house-lot could be sold from it for $250, in a short time. But for such an institution as I propose I think that the whole would be needed. The whole affair will not cost above $3,000, perhaps not more than $2,500. This includes land, building, and furniture. Perhaps it would be cheaper to hire a building; but I know of no building that can be rented for this purpose, and besides, this would be a permanent institution. It will be needed for many years. A great blessing it will prove to the freedmen, you may be sure. Here is a case: One day this week I went to a plantation to witness a contract between the planter and some freedmen whom he had engaged. He is a kind, liberal man; he furnishes the freedmen lands, quarters, tools, seeds, and stock, and receives one-half of the produce. Business finished, he calls forward a woman, and says: "This is Sukey. She is an able-bodied, industrious woman, a refugee; but she has four little children, none of whom are old enough or large enough to work; she cannot earn enough to support them all; I can not feed them; the other hands have as much as they can do to feed themselves. What shall be done?" Sure enough, what shall be done? The Bureau will give rations to the children, but who will take care of them while the mother works? Christians of the North, who? A home for destitute children would make this mother's heart leap for joy.

The secretaries of the American Missionary Association, 61 John street, N. Y., to whom the above letter was addressed, desire to say that they have so far responded to it as to authorize the purchase of the lot, and the adoption of measures for the *temporary* relief of the most needy of these orphans. But they are constrained to add that the income of the association is so fully pledged to the support of its schools and missions already established in the South that they dare neither tax that income with this new burden nor ask its friends to divert regular benefactions to this object; but they do most earnestly invite *special contributions* for the establishment of an orphan asylum at Wilmington. Will not some wealthy friends of the freedmen (individuals or churches) *add* to their usual contributions the means needed for this special and Christ-like object? All such donations for this purpose will be given as a distinct item in the association's list of acknowledgments.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1866.

THE Civil Rights bill has gone to the President in a strong shape, and with a solid vote in both branches of Congress at its back. It is idle to spe

The Independent.

LECTURE-ROOM TALKS.

No. XXXVII.

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE DUTY OF HONORING CHRIST BY OUR LIVES.

We are so familiar with the exhortation to *let our light so shine before men that they may see our good works, and glorify our Father which is in heaven*, that we have almost lost the depth, I might almost say the wonder, of the meaning of the command. I know not if there is anything in this world that is more beautiful than the resurrection that takes place in dispositions. You will see a wife or mother drudging, anxious, careworn, sad, and going about the house as if life was in twilight, or in mourning; and yet, her husband will come home, or her son, whom she perhaps thought to have been lost, and in one moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the wrinkles are rubbed out, the face is lighted up, the tone of voice is changed, the step is more elastic, and everything seems bright and perfect resurrection. The presence of a person that is loved gives newness of life under such circumstances.

You see the same thing in youth. How beautiful is the conduct of lovers toward each other! It is as good as the sight of a garden of flowers, almost, to see young persons acting in the freshness of a sincere affection. It reveals what life might be, and what, thank God, it *is* for short periods, and sometimes for long periods. And where there is a strong desire and earnest effort to display all the finer feelings of the heart, how beautiful the character becomes! And how you see, under such circumstances, forethought, and anxiety that everything shall fall in just right! How the negatives are arranged so that nothing shall be disturbed! and how the affirmatives are arranged so that everything is harmonized! And how naturally and easily the whole character is set drifting in one direction!

Now, with a nobler love, with a more heroic impulse, it is asked that, toward Christ, who is our Brother, our Husband, our Redeemer, our divine Head, we should do that, and only that, which nature itself inspires us to do toward those whom we love. We are called upon to let our conduct show, to let appear in our face, in our conversation, in all our deeds, that we are under the inspiration of One that is higher than any being that is upon earth.

This is almost always the result of conversion in its earlier stages. Young converts, persons that are just beginning in earnest a Christian life, usually are full of Christ, are enthusiastic in their utterances, and are fond of giving expression to their new-found love or zeal. Too often, however, in the later struggles either of life, of Christian experience, or of faith, men fall off, so that you do not know them to be Christians unless you meet them in the church. There are hundreds of professors of religion that you would not know to be such. There is nothing wrong about them, they have no vice, they are guilty of no crime, but there is no power, no warmth, no beauty, no attractiveness in them. They either never knew, or have quite forgotten, that, aside from certain great staple Christian qualities of truth, and sincerity, and divine love, and reverence, and obedience, there is to be unfolded a beauty.

Now, you are bound to be beautiful for Christ's sake. And the power of Christ in your heart, if it be allowed to be free and full, will make you beautiful, just as love makes any body beautiful in this world, will make your conduct beautiful, and will make your life and experience attractive. For Christ's sake everything about us should be beautiful.

How seldom it is that we feel any obligation in this regard! How seldom do we attempt to make religion practical! And yet it does not require very much to do it. You may be so faithful in your industry as to attract the attention of men, and men may say of you, "I like to deal with that man: he is upright and true;" but if there is anything about you that men admire, it ought to redound to the glory of Christ, and you ought to feel, "By the grace of God I am this that I am." Your kindness, your patience under provocation, your utter refusal to avenge yourself in any wise—that ought to be attributed to the influence of Christ. In some way it ought to be made known that all that which is beautiful, lovely, and attractive in your character, is the result of Christ dwelling in you. In short, if it be sincerity, if it be cheerfulness, if it be gentleness, if it be love, if it be fidelity, whatever it is, men should know that Christ is in you because his spirit is manifested by your life. He makes you what you are, and you are bound to bear this testimony.

I know that there are many persons who feel great delicacy on the subject of their religious feelings; nor would I rebuke it. I think there may be a sort of exhibitoriness which is inconsistent with richness and depth of Christian feeling. But, on the other hand, I do not believe that any man can be cheerful, and hide it. I do not believe that any man can be truly benevolent, and hide it. I do not believe that any man can be really conscientious, and not have it appear. I do not believe that any man can be active, and not have it known. In other words, great salient tendencies of Christian experience are to show themselves and make themselves felt. It is not necessary that you should make them a subject of conversation; but it is needful, as a part of the fulfillment of your covenant vows, that you should, in your intercourse with men, let them see that, in consequence of your union with Christ, you have something in you that is better than anything that you had in you before, and better than anything that most men have in them.

If your righteousness does not exceed the righteousness of the good moral folks about you, why are you better than they? If you have nothing that is better than your neighbor has, who is not a Christian, why should he try to be a Christian? Why should he come to your ground, unless your ground is higher than his?

While, then, we talk about religion, while we preach, while we visit, while we hold various meetings, while we employ the means within our reach for the instruction of men, as it is very proper for us to do, we ought not to forget that, after all, the most attractive and winning influence which we can bring to bear upon men is the disposition made sweet and beautiful by the indwelling of Christ Jesus.

Now, this duty of testifying for Christ everybody can perform. It does not require genius or learning. The things that will make Christianity most powerful in this world are things that are accessible to persons of the most slender opportunities and endowments. Be full of moral and spiritual elements, be active and rich in them; and that will make you influential upon your fellow-men.

Book Table.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE: With some account of their Religious, Governmental, Educational, and Business Customs and Opinions. By JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, fourteen years member of the Fuchan Missions of the American Board. With over 150 illustrations. Two vols. Harper & Bros.

The American Board has contributed not a little to scientific needs at home, while it has been scattering our richer gifts abroad. As the British missionary societies have been the best feeders of her geographical, etymological, and kindred societies, so have our missionaries repaid our liberality from the treasures of their observations and experiences. Of these, none have surpassed in interest or value these handsome volumes. The minister saves his family name from the opprobrium the Senator was bringing upon it. We are surprised at the overwhelming fullness of these details. Every item is useful, and the items, like the Chinese language, are innumerable. How they live and labor, worship and play, court, marry, christen, sicken, cure, die, mourn, bury, and remember the dead; superstitions in every department of life; religions of every sort; popular gods and goddesses, officials of state, literary studies, examinations and pursuits, annual customs and festivals, business customs, social, charitable, and miscellaneous, charms and omens—these are topics treated in a minute and marvelous profusion. Capt. Cuttle could not be more observing, or, when found, make a note of it more persistently. Dr. Draper thinks we are approaching the Chinese period, which is the ripening era of humanity. It will be found from this work that such ripeness, like most in nature, is next door to rottenness, and that China has largely passed into the ultimate stage. Yet we find good in every thing, and even China can teach Christendom somewhat. They have volunteer tract societies. "A vast amount of books and tracts admonishing the age are distributed every year, principally by literary men and candidates for promotion in literary rank, or by men connected with the administration of the affairs of large temples." What a blessed sight for the world would it be, were our eminent men of literature and administration to engage in such work for Christ. They have foundling hospitals, societies for the relief of aged widows, and societies to aid in defraying funeral expenses. The rich buy up and distribute clothing to the poor, and, strangest of all, rice, in hard times, through the kindness of the rich, is sold at a third to a fourth less than the market price. When will our Christianity make the necessaries of life accessible to the poor on such terms? This is done to win the favor of the gods. Let the heathen Chinese who, in their blindness, discern this light, rebuke those who, knowing it will please God and make them like him, still harden their faces against him and his children.

He dwells on the difficulties attending the work of Chinese evangelization. It is slow, and yet he feels that it is sure. Her vanity, her language, worship of the dead, influence of Confucius, prevent immediate success; but she is yielding. Intercourse with the world is opening her eyes, and the Bible assures her salvation by name. "Behold these shall come from far; and lo, these from the land of Sinim." As he well says, "Pious tea-drinkers should remember that there are but few, even if *there is a single one*, of the vast number of men, women, and children engaged in raising, picking, or preparing the tea-leaf for foreign markets who is a believer in Jesus. May the connection between the drinking of tea and the offering of prayer for the heathen tea-picker be very intimate?" "In view, too, of the fact that Saturday night in America corresponds to Sabbath morning in China," he suggests that "Christians pray regularly for the Chinese, every Saturday evening." We cordially commend this most interesting and valuable contribution.

THE LETTERS OF WOLFGANG AMEDEUS MOZART. (1769—1791.) With a portrait and facsimile. Two vols. Hurd & Houghton.

This history points the moral to the sad but frequent history of genius. Mozart began to write at fourteen, and died at thirty-five. He talked freely and merrily of his experiences as a traveler, composer, and player; of his quarrels and jealousies; of his enemies and patrons; of his slow ascent to his seat; of his love and marriage. They have a childlike and simple air, that shows his triumphs did not subdue him. For a photograph of life in Europe two generations ago, they are of high value. As gossipy as Walpole, often as witty, and never as malicious or morose, they show how our great grandfathers were not unlike their present descendants in their loves and hatreds. Its chief value lies in its end. The story of his requiem is confirmed. He was overworked, and his nervous system had given way. Yet he was still composing, when "a tall messenger, draped in somber gray, asked him to write a requiem." The man was the servant of Count Walsegg, who wished to pass himself off as the author of the work, and so put on this air of mystery. Mozart accepted it as a death-warning. It could not be driven from his mind. He drove through it, and grew sicker as he worked, and in a few weeks finished it and his life. He was buried on a stormy day, from St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna—a few friends following it a few streets, but only his servant went to the grave. He was put into a common grave, with fifteen or twenty other coffins, and a day or two after, when they went to search for it, a new sexton was there, the servant could not recall the spot, and ten years afterward his bones were exhumed with the rest, so that no man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day. His whole property, books and all, at his death, was valued at 83 florins (forty dollars); his debts were 3,000 florins. So went the finest genius in music, save perhaps one, that the world has known.

THE ART OF CONFECTIONERY; with various methods of preserving fruits and fruit juices, the preparation of jams and jellies, fruit and other syrups, summer beverages, and directions for making dessert cakes. J. E. Tilton & Co. Boston.

While all the world were lately putting papers of bon-bons into the holiday stockings of the little ones, our publishers were putting the secret of making the bon-bons into an elegant book. Its table of contents presents a bill of fare even more bewildering than that of M. Soyer for Queen Victoria's coronation dinner—the banquet which displayed the golden fountain spouting four delicious wines which were served to the guests with a golden ladle. It is indeed a compliment to the American people to suppose them refined to the appreciation of all these dainties; and to fancy them arrived at the skill of producing them is really the most transcendent conception. Here one stands in a forest of bon-bons, meringues, wafers and rout-cakes, all aspiring to a speedy place at our dessert. It seems now very flat to read of the great Earl of Warwick's dinner, four centuries ago, which boasted of its four thousand cold custards. They thought them luxurious then, these articles that now stand in every railway station, to be had for the dime. Even the "whips" and "kisses" of our own generation are well-nigh obsolete, and the young housekeeper will soon be as much ashamed of them as of a bonnet in its third season, or a daguerreotype taken ten years ago. She is pushed rapidly on through all the sugar-plum mysteries, and is evidently expected, at short notice, to turn out Parisian "Nougats," mouth-melting "Rosolios," or "Bouchees de Dames." What strides of American art! Who would believe that only a couple of centuries ago the first settlers stood shivering on Plymouth rock, without so much as a doughnut-cutter brought from Europe!

The President du Paty said to the astronomer Laplace: "I regard the discovery of a dish as a far more interesting event than the discovery of a star; for we have always stars enough, but we can never have too many dishes." And it is quite likely that Henry VIII agreed with this view, since he was so transported with the flavor of a new pudding that he gave a manor to the inventor. But it was in the 17th century that genius seemed to exercise itself especially upon confectionery. Then the gay diners-out were startled at huge confectionery ships, with guns ready charged, and fired by order, after which, to soften the smell of battle, the ladies tossed egg-shells full of sweet waters upon the air. In England, the gossiping Walpole tells how cottages began to rise in barley-sugar, and whole meadows of candy cattle to meander over the tables; while Milord Albemarle's confectioner, having prepared a center dish of gods and goddesses eighteen feet high, was much scandalized because his master actually refused to have the parlor ceiling taken off to let these sugar goddesses in.

The book before us, however, does not deal with the colossal, but with the infinitesimel; not with Psyche, but with "Psyche's kisses," airy whiffs of sweetness touched with the tangible—frost-flakes of tinted crystal, mere sublimated pin-heads, coated with sugar apparently put on by the grain; or possibly bon-bon ribbons, whose production (we read) requires "great presence of mind and intelligent activity." But as they are said to burn the fingers, we should prefer to hold any other ribbons rather than these.

It is fair to presume, however, that our author has been more fortunate in his Recipes than in some of their names; for here are "Iced Biscuits à la Charles Dickens," "Imitation Soufflé iced à la Walter Scott," and "Iced Pudding à la Percy Bysshe Shelley," with other ethereal viands overborne by cumbrous creatures of clay. In fact, one may eat his hero any day done in cream or custard. And among punches, there is the recipe for a "Heidelberg Bishop," in which one is enjoined to "warm the bishop without boiling." Comfortable, this!

The chapter on punch describes Soyer's astounding combination improvised for the dignitaries in the Crimea, and which we had supposed to be mere French boldness. After naming due quantities of orange, pine-apple, verbena, balm, and "high Sauterne," we have the addition of "half a green hot-house cucumber, sliced thin." Perhaps this is not worse than the liquor called Braket, once a common drink of the lower classes in London, composed of ale, honey, and pepper. Perhaps, too, all this may not be startling to connoisseurs; but to a novice it seems like putting mustard or turnips into ambrosia. We do not, however, find mentioned the delicate ancient drink, "Hydromelon," which would well bear reproduction in our day. It was made from honey, with the juice of quinces boiled in water, and when to these were added bush roses, what more need be said for this charming beverage of old Rome?

Although we are convinced that life is not long enough for every lady to become her own confectioner, it is yet pleasant to know that it is all written in a book, and that one may become theoretically wise about it. Irving said that he believed in Santa Claus till they put snowballs in his stockings; and up to this date we had believed in the confectioner with the same childish awe. With those captivating dainties heaped high before him, he seemed to hold a superior secret, wherein common mortals meddled not. But ah! the snowballs of cold intelligence are lodged in our stockings. Now one can shake her head shrewdly at Mr. Confectioner and his high-colored candies, exclaiming, with little Jenny Wren, "I know your tricks and your manners!" or remarking, with a critical squint at the bon-bons, "Ah sir! I perceive you didn't boil your sugar to the crack!"

Certainly, the amount of information in this volume is immense. On all the subjects treated it is a liberal education. Being in for revelations, we only wonder not to find appended a full exposé of the craft of those stifling, hot-house extracts, which are the very sweety-sweets of odor. Then another secret would have been out, and we should have Mr. Lubin shaking in his shoes. As it is, we judge that no Dr. Faustus of this century need suffer much travail of soul to get at the secret of things. The doctor has only to come to the Yankees; he will find that they know all that Mephistopheles knew, and without any of his power of keeping it to themselves.

We congratulate our publishers in the issue of a work which literally should be in all men's mouths. Probably the first result will be to send every one headlong to patronize a confectioner; perhaps the next will be some rather awkward attempts upon wafers and pastilles. But, in one way or another, none can resist the sugar-infatuation of the book.

SPENCERIAN KEY TO PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP. Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co. New York. 176 pp.

This practical manual is prefaced by a steel-plate portrait of the distinguished author who has given his name to the far-famed Spencerian System of Penmanship. The associates and successors of Mr. Spencer have elaborated the ideas and completed the work of that eminent educator in a masterly manner; and every person interested in the beautiful art of writing will find in this volume the whole theory and practice properly set forth, and with numerous and appropriate illustrations.

THE SONG WITHOUT WORDS. Leaves from a very old book. Dedicated to children. By the author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family," etc. New York: M. W. Dodd. 1865. Pp. 140.

This little story for children reads like a tender and exquisite poem. It is at once a fairy tale, a lesson of pure religion, and a charming sea idyl in prose. To harmoniously unite these varied elements is an evidence of the rare talent and delicate taste of the popular author.

MEDITATIVE HOURS. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph. Pp. 103.

This beautiful volume consists of a large number of brief, suggestive sentences, intended as aids to religious meditation. Some of these texts—if they may be called such—are rather too strongly tinged with religious sentimentality; but there is much material in the book well adapted to the purpose which the author had in view.

HYMNAL.—"A ruling elder," writing to the *Northwestern Presbyterian*, criticizes the new book of hymns put forth by the committee of the O. S. General Assembly, as having too much of "the style and form of a fashionable gift-book," as better fitted "to suit the modern taste of aspiring young ministers" than for the services of the sanctuary, and as deficient in literary and musical quality. He thinks that "nine-tenths of the members of our churches would be decidedly in favor of continuing to use the old book." And as to the title of the work, he says:

"The name of the new book 'Hymnal' is a misnomer. It signifies a sacred lyric, a hymn (rare). Hymnic would be more proper, which means relating to hymns or sacred lyrics. Hymnody would be more appropriate, which signifies a collection or selection of hymns. The committee must have been most profoundly exercised, and have explored hitherto unknown sources of knowledge, to have excogitated such a title for such a book."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Essays: Moral, Political, and Æsthetic. By Herbert Spencer. New and Enlarged Edition. Pp. 418. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Lucy Ariyn. By J. F. Trowbridge. Pp. 564. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost; or, Reason and Revelation. By Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster. Pp. 274. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Church of England a Portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic Church, and a Means of Restoring Visible Unity. An Eirenicon, in a Letter to the author of "The Christian Year." By E. B. Pusey, D.D., Christ Church, Oxford. Pp. 580. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The History of Henry the Fifth, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Heir of France. By George Makepeace Towle. Pp. 473. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Origin of the Late War: Traced from the Beginning of the Constitution to the Revolt of the Southern States. By George Lunt. Pp. 455. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Genesis. With a New Translation. By J. G. Murphy, D.D., T.C.D., Belfast. With a Preface, by J. F. Thompson, D.D. Pp. 519. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Rescued from Egypt. By A. L. O. E., author of "Shepherd of Bethlehem." Pp. 403. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

Memoir of James Louis Petigru. A Biographical Sketch. By William J. Grayson. Pp. 178. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Women of Methodism: Its Three Foundresses—Susanna Wesley, the Countess of Huntingdon, and Barbara Heck: with Sketches of their Female Associates and Successors in the Early History of the Denomination. By Abel Stevens, D.D. Pp. 368. New York: Carlton & Porter.

Eccentric Personages. By W. Russell, LL.D. Pp. 418. New York: American News Co.

Hans and Mishaps of the Brown Family. By Mrs. M. M. Boardman. Pp. 319. Philadelphia: Perkinpine & Higgins.

The Parables, Read in the Light of the Present Day. By Thomas Guthrie, D.D. Pp. 304. London and New York: Alexander Strahan.

Lectures on Pastoral Theology. By Enoch Pond, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Bangor. Pp. 336. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Life of Robert Owen. Pp. 264. Philadelphia: Ashmead & Evans.

Beginning Life. Chapter for Young Men on Religion, Study, and Business. By John Tulloch, D.D. Pp. 236. Cincinnati: Poe & Hitchcock.

Stories Told to a Child. By Jean Ingelow. Pp. 434. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The Dove's Nest, and Benny Averet. By E. L. Llewellyn. Philadelphia: Ashmead & Evans.

The Genius of Edmund Burke. By J. L. Batchelder. Pp. 56. Chicago: J. L. Batchelder.

Views of Prophecy Concerning the Jews, the Second Advent, and the Millennium. By a Layman. Pp. 94. New York: Sheldon & Co.

The Converted Collier; or, the Life of Richard Weaver, a brand plucked from the burning, etc. By R. C. Morgan. New York: Carlton & Porter.

Spencerian Key to Practical Penmanship. Prepared for the "Spencerian Authors," by H. C. Spencer, Platt R. Spencer, originator and author of the Spencerian style and system of Penmanship. Pp. 76. New York: Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.

War of the Rebellion: or, Scylla and Charybdis. Consisting of Observations upon the Causes, Course, and Consequences of the late Civil War in the United States. By H. S. Foote. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Patriotism of Illinois. A Record of the Civil and Military History of the State in the War for the Union, with a History of the Campaigns in which Illinois Soldiers have been conspicuous. By T. M. Eddy, D.D. In 2 vols. Vol. I. Chicago: Clarke & Co.

The Snow-Bird: A Collection of Music for Sabbath and Day-schools, Juvenile Singing-classes, and the Social Circle. Being the winter number of "Our Song-Birds." A Juvenile Musical Quarterly. By George F. Root and B. R. Hanby. Pp. 61. Chicago: Root & Cady.

PAMPHLETS.

SERMONS.

A Sermon, preached before the American Missionary Association, at its Nineteenth Annual Meeting, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1865. By Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D. D., of Boston.

Christ Purifying his Temple; or, The Principle of the Puritans. A sermon preached in the Mount Vernon Church of Christ (Rev. Dr. Kirk's), Sabbath, Dec. 24, 1865. By Rev. J. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College, Ill. Boston: Congregational Board of Publication.

The Wise and their Reward. A sermon delivered at the funeral of Rev. Hervey Talcott, late pastor of the First Church in Portland, Conn. By Rev. Andrew C. Denison, colleague pastor. Middletown: Charles H. Pelton.

REPORTS.

Report of the Special Commission on the Hours of Labor, and the Condition and Prospects of the Industrial Classes. Presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, 1866. Pp. 70.

Second Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities; to which are added the reports of the Secretary, and the General Agent of the Board. Presented to the Legislature, 1866. Pp. 427.

Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners for Reform Schools, to the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1865. Columbus, Ohio.

Communication from the Governor, transmitting the Annual Report of the Board of Metropolitan Police. Sent to the Legislature January 9, 1866.

Twenty-third Annual Report to the Ladies' City Missionary Association of Cincinnati. By Horace Bushnell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notes on Polytechnic or Scientific Schools in the United States; their Nature, Position, Aims, and Wants. By S. Edward Warren, C. E., Professor in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. New York: John Wiley & Son.

Letter of the Commissioner of Agriculture, transmitting the Report of the Commission appointed under an act of Congress for investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing Flax or Hemp as a substitute for Cotton.

Speech of Hon. William H. Seward, to the Citizens of New York, at Cooper Institute, Feb. 22, 1866, on the Restoration of the Union. Washington.

An Account of the Operations of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, at the Battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, and the Battles and Movements preliminary to it. By G. K. Warren, late Major-General of Volunteers. With a Map. New York: W. M. Franklin.

War Claims against the United States. By William Whiting. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

An Appeal, by the Citizens' Association of New York, against the Abuses in the Local Government, to the Legislature of the State of New York, and to the Public. New York: G. F. Nesbitt & Co.

Words Commemorative of Henry Bigelow, M. D., late of Newton, Mass. By Rev. Edward J. Young. Boston: Nichols & Noyes.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of Michigan, 1865.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago: Dean & Ottaway.

Helpful Hints to the Sunday-school Teacher. New York: Carlton & Porter.

Annual Announcement of the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania, and Catalogue of the Officers and Students, 1864—65. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Third Annual Announcement of the Theological Department of Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill. 1866—67.

The Trapper's Guide: A Treatise on the Capture of Fur-bearing Animals. By S. Newhouse. With Narratives and Illustrations. The Oneida Community.

Christianity, Its Influence on Civilization, and Its Relation to Nature's Religion: the "Harmonial" or Universal Philosophy. A Lecture. By Caleb S. Weeks. New York: William White & Co.

NOVELS.

A Light and a Dark Christmas. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

Miss Carew. By Amelia B. Edwards. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Guy Deverell. By J. Sheridan Le Fanu. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Lost Bride. By T. S. Arthur. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, March 19, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

THE Western agents of the American Home Missionary Society have made up their report from the circulars sent to the Congregational churches of their respective districts, inquiring the number of soldiers sent into the army from their membership and their congregations. The purpose was to investigate the relation of home evangelism to patriotism. Of course, these results will be imperfect, for they do not show in figures the general influence exerted upon society and the state by the Christianizing process, and they only present the statistics of one of the tribes of our Western Israel, all of which have done their share.

Of the 983 churches in these ten states, returns have been received from 502. These have sent 2,067 church-members, or *one in four of their adult male membership*, and 6,121 from their congregations—in all 8,208, which is an average of *sixteen from each congregation*.

If the 490 churches not reported sent in the same proportion, as there is abundant reason to believe, they will have furnished 1,884 members of the church, and 6,002 members of the congregation—in all 7,886. This will make a total of 3,921 from all the churches, and 12,123 from the congregations, and a grand total of 16,044, or a Division of Western Ironsides.

Of the 502 reported churches the schedule is as follows:

STATES.	No. of churches reported.....	No. of church members sent.	No. from con. gregation sent.	Total of report ed soldiers....
Ohio.....	51	207	846	3,322
Michigan.....	84	124	427	2,350
Illinois.....	126	680	1,663	5,989
Wisconsin.....	96	393	1,175	3,710
Minnesota.....	50	140	548	831
Iowa.....	106	496	1,017	1,997
Missouri.....	3	27	92	119
Kansas.....	21	87	126	319
Nebraska.....	5	10	13	46
Indiana.....	3	31	124	361
Total.....	502	1,834	6,002	16,044

The reported churches sent 158 church officers, making in all, with the estimated, 309. The reported churches sent 173 *sons of ministers*; in all, by estimate, 338. The reported churches sent 61 *ministers*; estimation would make the number 119. The reported churches have *lost by death* in the army 366 from their membership, 1,129 from their congregations, or an average of three from every congregation; the whole number of deaths would be swelled by estimate to 2,924—a great sacrifice indeed, but one worth all it cost. The reported churches mention 189 *conversions* among their soldiers, and 65 young soldiers *turning toward the ministry*. If the non-reported churches furnish in the same ratio, we shall then have 133 of these veterans turning to become leaders in the host of God.

Contrary to expectation, and greatly to our delight, there has been no extensive demoralization among the returned soldiers. They went out not as mercenaries, but as patriot soldiers; they fought for principle; and as soon as their work was done, they were anxious to return to civic life. The report shows 1,831 of the church-members "returned with character untarnished." This, with the number killed and the number yet in the service—when the circular went forth—taken out, leaves but a very small margin for demoralized men. Indeed, many of the reports mark an improvement in the morals of the returned soldiers. Thus: "Worst cases come home improved." "Our young men have for the most part evidently improved in their general character by the service." "Nearly all who returned are improved in character." "It is not known that any have returned with character tarnished." "Some have improved in piety." "Soldiers generally returned with morals improved." "Morals of all have improved." "All but two of the ten church-members (Ottawa, First Church) promoted for good conduct; one kept up prayer-meetings all the way through." "All seem as good as when they went out."

It appears that in a great many of the churches all the members liable to military duty were in the service. In some, all the male members went out. "Sergeant J. E. Griffith, during the assault on Vicksburg, entered one of the enemy's forts with about a dozen men, who were all killed but himself and perhaps one other. He alone marched several prisoners back to camp. He has been sent to West Point by Gen. Grant." He was from Old Man's Creek, Iowa.

Dr. Baldwin's College Report for 1865 says that Wabash sent 275 soldiers; Iowa, 65; Oberlin, 700, of whom 100 fell. Of the 88 alumni of Beloit, 33 were in the army; of the 20 classes of Marietta, each had its representative in the war.

Surprise was occasionally expressed to me at the South that we of the Northwest did not join the rebel cause. A lawyer, of Edgefield, S. C., a native of that state, a graduate of Dartmouth, who had been a colonel four years under Lee, said to me, with a tone of chiding: "We were disappointed in you of the Northwest; we thought you would hold back for a time, and then fall in with us. Your country was largely settled from ours; you had your antagonisms to New England; you had your Vallandigham, and Vorhees, and Long, and they had a constituency; your interest was with us in the Mississippi Valley." I replied: "Your people not only came to us, but they came first, and gave character to our state constitution and statute laws, and to many of our institutions. But the Eastern population came in along the northern border of those states. There arose a conflict of principles and notions. The contest has gone on, until now we have put away the black laws you foisted upon us; we have put the Yankee "town" in the place of the Southern "precinct." The Eastern people sent out their ideas of free schools; they set up their Puritan colleges over against you at Marietta and Jacksonville; they sent their Yankee teachers and preachers; their intelligent settlers were sent back to Congress, so that I once heard Mr. Douglass say, at commencement in Middlebury, that in a congressional committee he found *fifteen* members from different parts of the country, but all originally from Vermont." I told him that, in our anxiety to be on terms of amity with them, we of Illinois had sent down an embassy of 256,000 men to negotiate with them, and, if necessary, we could send as many more. I then, sympathetically, acknowledged to him that we of the West had, alike with them of the South, been subdued—only we have been conquered by ideas and they by bayonets; and *now you have got to take the ideas too.*

Friends of the East, are you ready for this new conflict? Are you ready to save the South, as you did the West? They yet plan to "leave you out in the cold." That lawyer, Seibles, told me that he yet expected an alliance with the West against New England. Judge Lumpkin, of the Supreme Court in Georgia, told my friend that they yet were looking out for a chance to join the West against you. It was many times suggested to me, accompanied with praise of our Western soldiers. Have you got strength enough of character, and principle, and piety to assimilate that barbarism? thus to forestall that future rebellion? We of the West are now your allies in that great conflict. We must hasten to fight the battle of ideas down South, or the field will be brought home to us, and the weapons changed to bayonets. The statistics which open this letter show to us our true policy. Give them our free-school system, our Puritan college, our Puritan churches, our republican ideas, and the battle is won.

The Iowa *News' Letter* reports twelve revivals, at Denmark, Burlington, Chester, Toledo, Dyersville, Wayne, Crawfordsville, Fort Dodge, Waterloo, Durant. At Hannibal, La Clede, and Brookfield, in Missouri, revivals have been enjoyed. In this state, at Atlanta, Danvers, Galesburg, Union, and many other places, the work goes on. Rev. J. W. Harwood, now assisting Rev. C. S. Harrison, at Union, is commending himself to the churches as an evangelist. Rev. A. Underwood is now helping Dr. Salter, at Burlington, Iowa. Rev. H. L. Hammond, the genial Chicago correspondent, "Western," of the *Congregationalist*, last week officiated at the communion in the Illinois-street mission church (Mr. Moody's), and received ten members, one of whom was a Jew, one a Greek, three Catholics, and six of them young men. The church now has 94 members.

While Dr. Kitchel, of this city, is under call to the presidency of Middlebury, Prof. Bartlett has the same election to the Agricultural University at Burlington, Vt. Is it not rather cool for the latter institution to call this distinguished exegete, who had recently declined the chair of Moses Stuart, to preside over the philosophy of agriculture? The East seems to be coveting our Western gifts. But we are not yet satisfied. The Union Park (seminary) church, of Chicago, has called Dr. Swayne, of Providence, R. I.; salary $4,000. The committee returned, reporting good fortune in getting out of that city without suffering personal violence, and still hopeful. By and by, when our institutions get a little older, we shall be ready to pay back.

A Congregational church has just been organized at Webster, Mo., twelve miles out from St. Louis. This is the site of an old-time college. President Sturtevant recently preached for the new church. This is the *twenty-second* Congregational church in what was once the border-ruffian state.

PILGRIM.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

BY REV. J. C. HOLBROOK, D.D.

THE HOME OF THE PILGRIMS AND CRADLE OF CONGREGATIONALISM.

THERE is one spot of transcendent interest to every true American who is at all versed in the political and ecclesiastical history of his country, and especially to every Congregationalist, and I may add to every friend of freedom and every admirer of heroic devotion to principle at any sacrifice. And that spot is an obscure corner of three counties in the north of England. Nottinghamshire, just where it connects with Yorkshire, and within a short distance of Lincolnshire, contains the cradle of American free institutions, both in church and state, and the little hamlet of *Scrooley*, without an inn or post-office, and scarcely a shop, and now inhabited exclusively by agriculturists, has become immortal from being the place where the church of Robinson was formed, and where were first put in practice and developed the principles of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England. And to that sacred shrine I have just made a reverent and devout pilgrimage. Henceforth I am entitled to the distinction of a Hadji, more honorable than that of the Moslem who has been to Mecca!

As I was "booked" for two sermons in behalf of the freedmen, to be preached at Nottingham, and had a day or two of leisure, I "booked" myself also, as they say here, by rail for Scrooley, a little further on, resolved to tread the very soil which the feet of the Pilgrims used to press before the iron hand of persecution drove them from their native land, and, by compelling them to *hide* in the wilderness, in fact exalted them to the very height of observation, and made them a spectacle to angels and to men!

Leaving London in an early train by the Great Northern railway, I passed through Huntingdonshire, the early home of Cromwell—*nobile, nomen!*—and about noon reached Scrooley; but, as there was no hotel there, I continued on to the next station, Bawtry, where I found a comfortable inn and took dinner. As I passed Scrooley station, I gazed out earnestly upon the few houses in the distance, anxious to see for the first time where the Fathers lived and worshiped; but could distinguish nothing, of course, that was in any respect peculiar, and little thinking that as the train rushed on I swept by within a few rods of where the Manor House stood in which Brewster lived and the church was formed, which was the mother of us all!

As soon as I had dispatched a hasty dinner, I sallied out to find the Congregational minister of Bawtry, as I learned there was such a one there, and speedily was in communication with him, and made known to him the pious object of my visit to the region. He at once exchanged his slippers for walking-shoes, and volunteered to guide me to the shrine I sought at Scrooley. Setting off on foot along the usual macadamized way, which is everywhere found in this country, a walk of a mile and a half across a level plain, once an extensive marsh, but now drained and cultivated, brought us to the little river Idle, on the banks of which the houses are built. Crossing the stream—about as large as a good-sized brook in New England—at a mill, we followed the narrow street, along which, as in all English villages, the houses stand almost as compactly as in a city, and then turning to the left we opened a gate that admitted us to the grounds on which the Manor House, which we were in search of, stood. It was originally the site of a palace of the Archbishop of York, and there are still visible the remains of the ancient moat, now dry. History tells us that there was formerly much game in this neighborhood, and this made the palace here a favorite place of residence for the archbishops. The building was very magnificent for the times, constructed of timber and bricks "to the wych," says an old chronicler, "*ascenditur per gradus lapidis.*" "From Doomsday Book it appears that the prelates of York had free warren here as early as the 17th of Edward II. In the reign of Henry VIII., Scrooley was the favorite residence of Ap. Savage, and in Elizabeth's time it was regarded as a more desirable residence than Southwell." Archbishop Sandys resided here at a later date. I saw a monument to his daughter, who was buried here, in the parish church. He left it to his son, Sir Samuel, and Mr. Hunter supposes the Manor House was rented of him by Elder Brewster. Cardinal Woolsey retired hither when banished from court by Henry VIII., and there is now standing an aged and decaying mulberry tree which he planted with his own hand.

The site of the Manor House where Brewster lived is now occupied by a somewhat dilapidated farm-house, close by the bank of the Idle. It is possible a part of the walls now standing are remains of the Manor House; at all events, much of the materials of the two buildings are the same. I saw hewed stones which evidently had belonged to a good edifice, and some of the beams in the *stable* were beyond doubt used in the palace and manor-house, as they are highly finished and carved. Here Elder Brewster lived and acted as postmaster, an office of some consequence then. Scrooley formerly was a post-station on the great road between London and Edinburgh, and here Henry VIII. once lodged at night in one of his northern journeys, as did also Margaret, Queen of Scotland. What a change from those days to these! Now no traveler stops in Scrooley to lodge, no mail passes through its quiet precincts, and not a vestige appears of the splendid palace which once stood upon the spot, and not one person in a thousand in England knows there is such a place, not even the inhabitants of the shire town of the very county in which it stands. I greatly astonished the good people of the congregation whom I addressed at Nottingham, last Sabbath, by telling them that the first permanent settlers in the United States, and the first church ever established there, came from their own county, and that I had just been on a pilgrimage to the spot!

The "Separatists," as the original Congregationalists were called, because they withdrew from the Establishment, first appear at Southwark, London, toward the latter end of the 16th century. Some from there went to Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, and finally a part of these formed a church at Scrooley, just on the borders of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, but within the bounds of the latter county. Here, some assert, the first Congregational church, *with a covenant*, was formed; at any rate, this was Robinson's church, which went in a body to Holland, and most of which subsequently emigrated thence to Plymouth, and became, with a few others who joined them, the *Pilgrim Fathers*, and the founders of the mighty state and of the noble order of chur

the very county in which it stands. I greatly astonished the good people of the congregation whom I addressed at Nottingham, last Sabbath, by telling them that the first permanent settlers in the United States, and the first church ever established there, came from their own county, and that I had just been on a pilgrimage to the spot!

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The Scrooley church had no house of worship, of course, and were compelled to assemble secretly, or at least unostentatiously, in Brewster's house, until compelled, at length, soon after the year 1600, to flee to Holland. Here, then, I said to myself, as I stood on the site of the Manor House, here is where those noble men braved the frowns of power in church and state, and, at the risk of property, liberty, and even life itself, worshiped God in simplicity, and persisted in adhering to the exercise of private judgment in religious faith and practice! How little they then thought of the widespread influence they were destined to exert! How little they imagined that pilgrims from the New World, beyond the great Atlantic, would ever devoutly visit that spot to honor their memories!

We must not suppose, however, that all the members of the Scrooley church and all who worshiped in Brewster's house were inhabitants of that place. They came from all the region round, a distance of several miles, and from other villages. And among these was one, then a young man of some eighteen years, whose name and influence were to be pre-eminent in the church and colony which they were to found in the wilderness beyond the seas—and that was WILLIAM BRADFORD, "the Moses of the exodus" and the future governor of Plymouth. He lived at *Austerfield*, three miles northeast of Scrooley. He was converted under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Clyfton, of Babworth, some six miles from Austerfield, who used to go to that place to worship. But, after Mr. Clyfton was silenced, he joined the little band at Scrooley, and worshiped with them in Brewster's house.

We spent the afternoon at Scrooley, and toward night returned to Bawtry. The next morning we again set off for a walk to Austerfield, by one of those beautiful narrow public foot-paths so common here between the villages, which in some parts are hedged in by hawthorn fences and in others stretch away across the open fields—just such a one as that by which I went from Stratford-on-Avon to the hamlet where Anne Hathaway was born. The distance from Bawtry to Austerfield is just a mile and a half, the same as that between Bawtry and Scrooley. As this path is the direct route from Austerfield to Scrooley, and has been a highway "since the time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," we traveled, undoubtedly, in the very track by which Bradford used to go back and forth to attend worship from Sabbath to Sabbath! Let us hope that following in the footsteps of such a man, of whom England then was not worthy, I may also possess something of his spirit!

Austerfield, like Scrooley, is a humble hamlet of thatched or tiled cottages, all built compactly on a single narrow street. We sought out the sexton of the parish church, who, we were told by the minister who resides in Bawtry, had also the key to the chest containing the records, and he accompanied us to the quaint little edifice where the Bradfords used to worship. It is of stone, of the smallest dimensions, with a Norman arched doorway, ornamented with antique zig-zag carving, and in a panel over the door having a most fearful effigy of the great dragon, with open mouth, armed with appalling rows of teeth, and a tail curled over his back, giving him altogether a most terrific appearance! The edifice was founded about 1160, and inside we found another Norman archway, with round columns, separating the nave from the chancel, each about as large as a good salt-box, and some antique carved railing and table front. The sexton brought out five or six thin parchment books or records, the first date being 1559, and in them we found several New England names, and among the rest, under date March 19, 1589, the baptism of "William Bradfourth, son of William." This child was the future celebrated Governor Bradford.

A little further on we found the house in which tradition says the Governor was born. It is now a two-story brick building, in the form of an L; and, though it has undergone some alterations, some of the walls, built of timber filled in with brick, in the Elizabethan style, are the same as they were in Bradford's time. Here then is the spot where first drew breath one of New England's greatest worthies—

"One of the few immortal names
That were not born to die!"

I have visited many memorable spots in this country, and seen where many kings and other characters renowned in history and immortalized in poetry and story were born and flourished, but none of them produced deeper emotion in my soul than did this obscure corner where Bradford began his career, and where were associated in the service of God that heroic band who formed the germ of our republic and our religious denomination.

From this neighborhood, at length, these "witnesses" sought to escape from oppression and persecution to Holland. For this purpose they stole away as silently as possible to Boston, on the sea-coast, some forty miles distant, where they had engaged a Dutch captain to receive them and transport them and their little property to Amsterdam. But he betrayed them, and they were arrested just as they were expecting to embark, stripped of their goods, some of them imprisoned and peeled; and, almost in despair, they were compelled to return—not to their *homes*, for they now had none—but to their former place of abode. Subsequently another attempt was more successful, at Grimsby, on the coast a little north of Boston, and they finally, impoverished and much disheartened, after a time, all escaped. After a residence of several years in Holland, as is well known, they at length emigrated to New England, and, landing from the Mayflower, founded

"A church without a bishop,
A state without a king."

And here let me quote those fine lines of

Monckton Milnes, who, by the way, as the present Lord Houghton, owns a beautiful residence at Bawtry, called "Bawtry Hall," where I was hospitably entertained one night:

"O little fleet! that on thy quest divine
Sailedst from Palos one bright autumn morn,
Say, has old ocean's bosom ever borne
A freight of faith and hope to match with thine?

"Say, too, has heaven's high favor given again
Such consummation of desire, as shone
About Columbus, when he rested on
The new-found world and married it to Spain?

"Answer—thou refuge of the freeman's need.
Thou for whose destinies no kings looked out,
Nor sages, to resolve some mighty doubt,
Thou simple May-flower of the salt-sea mead!

"When Thou went wafted to that distant shore—
Gay flowers, bright birds, rich odors met thee not,
Stern nature hailed thee to a sterner lot—
God gave free earth and air, and gave no more.

"Thus to men cast in that heroic mold
Came empire, such as Spaniard never knew—
Such empire as beseems the just and true;
And at the last, almost unsought, came gold.

"But He, who rules both calm and stormy days,
Can guard that people's heart, that nation's health,
Safe on the perilous height of power and wealth,
As in the straightness of the ancient ways."

Let us not doubt that the truth of this last sentiment will be illustrated in the future of our country's prosperity and power, as it has been in the past days of darkness and peril. The lines are dated "Bawtry Hall, May 30, 1854," and were written in sight of both Scrooley and Austerfield, which are in fact "*maxima gentis incunabula.*"

Returning in a carriage, kindly sent from Bawtry Hall to fetch us from Austerfield, about noon of Saturday, I again took the train and went back to Nottingham, where I plead the cause of the freedmen in one of the oldest Congregational churches in England, whose records go back to 1659, and took up a collection to aid the descendants of the Pilgrims in the New World in their benevolent plans for the relief of the oppressed, from those who inherit their principles of faith and order in the country from from whence they went forth on their great mission to bless the earth. I subsequently visited the ancient town of Boston, where the Pilgrims were arrested, and where the celebrated John Cotton used to preach. But of this I must speak in a future letter.

MINISTERIAL REGISTER.

Briggs.—Rev. W. T. Briggs, formerly of Princeton, and during the war associated with Rev. Horace James in the care of the freedmen of North Carolina, has now accepted a call from East Douglass.

Briggs.—Rev. O. W. Briggs, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church of Brooklyn, has commenced laboring with the Central Baptist church of San Francisco.

Brooks.—Rev. Charles W. Brooks closes his labors at Triangle, Broome county, N. Y., on the 1st of April.

Crozer.—Hon. John P. Crozer, known as one of the wealthiest Baptists and largest givers in his denomination, died at Upland, Pa., on Sunday last.

Dean.—A council being called to dismiss Rev. Mr. Dean from the 2d church in Greenfield, Mass., Hon. Whiting Griswold testified highly in favor of the pastor, but said the society had a distemper which he should call "New Minister on the Brain."

Dixon.—Brother Geo. L. Dixon has been invited to take charge of the first colored church in Petersburg, Va. This church has suffered more than any other church during the war.

Douglass.—Rev. Mr. Douglass, of the Baptist mission at Teloogoo, has arrived in this country.

Dunning.—Rev. Homer N. Dunning, late of Gloversville, N. Y., has received a call to the Congregational church of South Norwalk, Conn.

Edwards.—Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., has resigned the pastoral charge of West Arch-street church, Philadelphia, to accept the Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.

Hedstrom.—Pastor Hedstrom, of the Swedish Bethel Ship, gave an interesting account of the conversion of the "Norwegian Giant," of Barnum's Museum, saying that he holds out faithful to his profession.

Lambert.—Rev. A. Boardman Lambert, D.D., 28 years pastor in Salem, N. Y., has been transferred to the pastorate in Hoosic Falls.

Lyle.—Rev. Thomas Lyle, of Cairo, Ill., has been called to the rectorship of St. Barnabas's church, Burlington, N. J.

Moore.—Rev. Martin Moore, for many years editor of the Boston *Recorder*, died on Sunday night, at his residence in Cambridge.

Patterson.—Rev. R. W. Patterson, D.D., of Chicago, has been elected professor of systematic theology in Lane Seminary.

Perry.—Rev. C. M. Perry (late chaplain of the 34th N. Y. Cav.) has been engaged to supply the churches at North Gage, Trenton, and South Trenton, of the Utica Presbytery.

Pond.—Rev. W. C. Pond has received a unanimous call from the Congregational church in Petaluma, Cal.

Pope.—Rev. C. H. Pope, of Grass Valley, has been invited to the pastorate of the Congregational church in that thriving place.

Potts.—The Rev. Arthur Potts, son of the late Dr. George Potts, has been preaching in Morrisania, to establish a church.

Powers.—Rev. P. O. Powers, pastor of the Congregational church of South Windsor for the last two years, has been invited by the American Board to return to Antioch, his former field of missionary work.

Putnam.—Rev. R. F. Putnam, lately of Grass Valley, Cal., has become rector of the Church of the Advent in San Francisco.

Richardson.—Rev. Merrill Richardson, of the Salem-st. church, Worcester, Mass., has received a call to a Congregational society in Portland, but the Salem-st. have increased his salary to that offered by the Portland church.

Rudder.—Rev. Wm. Rudder, D.D, was instituted into St. Stephens's, Philadelphia, on the 28th of February.

Russell.—Rev. H. A. Russell, late of East Hampton, is supplying the pulpit of the Congregational church in Centerbrook.

Snyder.—Rev. Henry Snyder was probably drowned on the evening of the 23d of February, on his way from New York to Staten Island. He was driven from Virginia for loyalty, and leaves his family quite destitute.

Shepard.—Prof. Charles U. Shepard returned to Amherst on Wednesday, after a winter's absence at Charleston, S. C., fulfilling the duties of his position which he held previous to the war.

Spalding.—Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, has received letters from the Pope of Rome, appointing him apostolic delegate, with authority to convene a plenary council of all the archbishops and bishops in the United States this year. It is understood that Dr. S. is to be made a cardinal soon.

Stevens.—Bishop Stevens was among the passengers of the Australasian for Liverpool, from New York last Wednesday.

Storrs.—Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the address before the united literary societies of Amherst College next commencement.

Strong.—Rev. Addison K. Strong, of Galena, Ill., has accepted a call to the Park Presbyterian church of Syracuse.

Stryker.—Rev. J. V. Stryker has resigned Christ church, Sharon, Conn., and accepted the rectorship of Trinity church, Warsaw, N. Y.

Swain.—Rev. A. J. Swain has resigned the Cumberland Presbyterian congregation in Franklin, Penn., and accepted a call from East Liberty.

Commercial.

THE WAR ENDED—PEACE DECLARED.—During the last five years the country has passed through a terrible civil war; but, thank God! that is over, no more to return. The great issues involved have been solved, never again to be opened. But during that time *that* has not been the only war that has vexed the nation. Many battles, bloodless, however, have been fought, in the press and on the rostrum, in the circle of Fashion and around the family fireside, to set at rest forever the great HOOP-SKIRT question. After many skirmishes, sieges, bombardments, pitched battles, springing of mines, doubling-up of armies, and much trumpeting and drum-beating, by one grand concentrated effort of genius, the campaign has been brought to a close, amidst victorious shouts of triumph, by Lieutenant-General J. W. BRADLEY, of New York. He has overcome all opposition, and stands forth the acknowledged champion of the Hoop-Skirt fraternity. Even the Empress EUGENIE has yielded to BRADLEY'S DUPLEX. She tried, a year or two since, to discard the hoop-skirt, substituting seventy-eight lace skirts therefor; but that was before BRADLEY'S invention. No sooner was this skirt brought to her notice than the seventy-eight lace skirts were dismissed as an incumbrance, and the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" adopted, and the occasion of the Prince Napoleon's ball was made the era of its installation as not only *the fashionable* but the *most comfortable and convenient Hoop-Skirt in the world!*

These skirts are manufactured solely by Messrs. WEBB, BRADLEY & CARY, owners of the patent, 97 Chambers St., and 79 and 81 Reade St., New York. Ever may they flourish and continue in their employment the two thousand and more hands required in the production of this wonderful invention. —*Richmond (Va.) Times, Jan. 16th.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

3,500 BRICKS per hour are made by the "National," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND ALL CLIMATES. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WELLS & BONTECOU

(OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.).

LUMBER DEALERS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

YARDS—On West street, between Houston and King, and Houston and Clarkson streets, and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington street.

STEAM MILL,

WASHINGTON STREET, corner of CLARKSON.

Yard Office, No. 544 West street.

Down-town Office, 47 South street

The particular attention of

SHIPPERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS

is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted

STOCK OF LUMBER,

including

SCANTLING,

SHINGLES,

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STEP PLANK, ETC., ETC.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.

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DR. J. STEPHENS & CO.'S PATENT

CORNEA RESTORERS,

OR RESTORERS OF THE EYESIGHT.

They will Restore Impaired Sight, and Preserve it to the latest Period of Life.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.

The most eminent Physicians, Oculists, Divines, and the most prominent men of our country, recommend the use of the CORNEA RESTORERS for Presbyopia, or Far or Long-sightedness, or every person who wears spectacles from old age; Diseases of Vision, or Blurring; Overwrought Eyes; Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; Epiphora, or Watery Eyes; Pain in the Eyeball; Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; Photophobia, or Intolerance of Sight; Weakness of the Retina and Optic Nerve; Myodesopia, or Specks or Moving Bodies before the Eyes; Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and Eyelids; Cataract Eyes; Hemiopia, or Partial Blindness; Sinking of the Eyeball, Strabismus, or Squintings, etc.

They can be used by any one with a certainty of success, and without the least fear of injury to the Eye. More than 5,000 certificates of cures are exhibited at our office. Cure guaranteed in every case when applied according to the directions inclosed in each box, or the money will be refunded. Write for a Circular—send stamp.

DR. J. STEPHENS & CO., OCULISTS,

At RUSHTON'S Family Drug Store, No. 10 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. (P. O. Box 926.)

P. S.—Dr. J. STEPHENS & CO. have invented and patented a MYOPIA, or CORNEA FLATTENER, for the cure of NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, which has proved a great success. Write for a Circular.

CHEAP LAND.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS,

UPON THE WILD LANDS OF NEW JERSEY,

Within fifty miles of New York and Philadelphia, in Ocean County, N. J.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES

FOR SALE CHEAP,

Suitable for Farmers, Market-Gardeners, Small-fruit Growers, and for Vineyards, Peach Orchards, and Cranberry Gardens,

UPON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

BY THE

MANCHESTER LAND COMPANY.

Manchester, Ocean County, New Jersey, is on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, half-way between New York and Philadelphia, 2½ hours from New York, by cars and steamer, from Pier No. 3, Hudson River, at 4 P. M.

These lands, which have lately been so graphically described in *The Tribune*, by SOLON ROBINSON, are now offered for sale in small tracts, upon MOST LIBERAL TERMS, to actual settlers, who will find the location the most favorable for *market gardening*, and *cranberry growing*, and *all kinds of fruits* of any place in the United States where land can be purchased for the price this is offered: that is, $10 to $20 an acre for farming land, and $100 an acre for choice cranberry land, which affords the largest profit of any land cultivated in this country. This region IS DECIDEDLY HEALTHY, has GOOD WATER and MILD CLIMATE; the soil light, easily worked, profitably productive, and cheaply fertilized with Squankum marl, the pile of which are only 15 miles from Manchester, a thriving village in the center of the tract offered, which is only 57 miles from the great markets of New York and Philadelphia.

A pamphlet, giving full information, and all the articles upon "West Jersey," published in *The Tribune*, will be sent to all applicants, and other information given by letter or in person to all who apply to

LEWIS B. BROWN,
(*One of the Proprietors of the Manchester Lands*),
No. 56 Broadway, New York.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Lasalle and Washington sts.,

CHICAGO,

GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION BOTH TO BUYING AND SELLING

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW;

Also other Produce and Merchandise, but make a Specialty of each of the above-named articles.

Property bought and held on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

Special rates of Commission made to those who furnish their own money for large purchases of property to be held for sale by us.

We have been actively engaged in this business here since 1856, and refer to Merchants and Bankers of this city.

P. H. UNDERWOOD,
BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

Chicago, March, 1866.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—LARGEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.

10,000 Theological Works at your price.
10,000 Books—History, Biography, etc.—at our price.
50,000 Stereotypes, Views, etc., at any price.
Catalogues. LAGGAT BROTHERS, 118 Nassau, below Beekman.

$1 TO $2 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SERVICE.—Pleasant and honorable employment; desirable for Clergymen, Teachers, Students, and Soldiers. Ladies and Gentlemen WANTED in every State and County. No risk. Everybody address MANSON LANG, No. 313 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT WORM REMEDY.

If a Worm Remedy is needed, for children or adults, don't fail to get a bottle of Dr. E. G. GOULD'S

"PIN-WORM SYRUP."

This Syrup will afford relief in twenty-four hours. It never fails; and, when taken according to directions, will expel these irritating and health-destroying pests entirely from the system.

Sold by all druggists. At wholesale in New York by HULL & RUCKELL and DEMAS BARNES & CO.

CATARRH, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES. Nature's Remedial Extracts from Plants. Wm. R. Prince's Linnæan Nurseries, New York, for 60 years proprietor of the Linnæan Nurseries, has discovered POSITIVE CURES for the above, and for all inherited and chronic diseases, nervous debility, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and others, resulting from impurity of the blood. Explanatory circular, one stamp. Treatise on all diseases, 15 cents.

DON'T BE FOOLISH.—YOU CAN make Six Dollars from Fifty Cents. Call and examine an invention urgently needed by everybody. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents, that retails easily for $5 by E. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham Square, New York.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 1, 1843.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1866, ... $14,885,278 88.

Referring to the annual statement of the Company and the dividend of $2,527,000 declared February 1, 1866, we present herewith some illustrations of the system by which it was allotted to policy-holders.

The Company recognises the principle that AMPLE SECURITY is a paramount consideration in Life Insurance, and neither in form or amount will any dividend be declared incompatible with that principle.

In addition to the proper reserve for re-insurance of outstanding risks, there still remains an undivided surplus of $1,300,000.

DIVIDENDS will be declared annually hereafter, and may be used either to purchase more insurance, in reduction of premiums, or on "paid-up" policies they may be drawn in CASH on the date of each policy in any year.

EXAMPLES,

Showing the ANNUALLY INCREASING DIVIDENDS in this Company on Life Policies of $10,000 each, other amounts in same proportion.

Age of the Insured.	Year of issue.	Total premiums paid.	Total additions to 1866.	Total amount of Policy and additions.	Annual percentage, CASH VALUE, of Dividend of 1866, upon premiums paid during last three years.
30	1843	$5,428 00	$7,678 80	$17,678 80	130*
	1848	4,248 60	6,486 10	16,486 10	107*
	1853	2,392 60	4,691 70	14,691 70	79
	1858	1,841 60	2,691 90	12,691 90	56
	1863	690 60	714 70	10,714 70	36
35	1843	6,325 00	9,181 30	19,181 30	139*
	1848	4,950 00	6,672 10	16,672 10	106*
	1853	3,493 10	5,506 70	15,506 70	81
	1858	2,149 60	3,075 60	13,075 60	59
	1863	806 10	816 00	10,816 00	39
40	1843	7,360 00	8,088 70	18,088 70	135*
	1848	5,760 00	6,729 10	16,729 10	103*
	1853	4,124 90	5,216 00	15,216 00	81
	1858	2,538 40	3,307 90	13,307 90	61
	1863	951 90	855 10	10,855 10	38
45	1843	8,579 00	8,307 20	18,307 20	137*
	1848	6,714 00	6,736 00	16,736 00	105*
	1853	4,945 20	5,360 80	15,360 80	79
	1858	3,043 20	3,307 00	13,307 00	57
	1863	1,141 20	920 10	10,920 10	39

* The annual dividends on these policies exceed the annual premiums. So that a policy-holder, by applying his dividends to the payment of future premiums, not only avoids all further outlay, but his policy annually increases in amount.

The dividends on policies of a more recent date, including those issued last year, may be applied in like manner to the full extent of their accumulations.

Insurers who do not thus apply their dividends have the full benefit of the large additions to their policies, as shown in the above table, and may, at any future period, use such portions of their dividends in the payment of any one or more premiums as they may desire.

It will be noticed as a peculiarity of our system that, while the dividends are moderate at the beginning, as all dividends must be which are declared upon just and equitable principles, yet they rapidly increase each year as the policy grows older, so that eventually the insurance becomes paid up in full.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

Payable either at death or to the persons insured on their arriving at specified ages.

This favorite form of insurance or investment is of a more recent date, and the following examples will suffice to show their results thus far in the MUTUAL LIFE:

No. of Policy.	When issued.	Age at issue.	Amount.	Term.	Premium.	Prem. now paid.	Total premium.	Dividend.	Amount paid.
19,949	Mar. 11, 1858	42	$5,000	Pay at 50	$632 87	A.	$4,982 96	$1,602 59	$6,602 59
17,826	Jan. 14, 1857	51	5,000	" 60	293 41	S. A.	4,987 97	1,634 01	6,634 01
18,905	July 1, 1857	47	2,000	" 55	129 09	S. A.	2,065 44	662 80	2,062 80
18,153	Feb. 20, 1857	36	5,000	" 45	541 30	A.	4,871 70	1,711 97	6,711 97

All of the above policies have been paid to the owners, and it will be seen that they receive a SURPLUS above all they have paid to the Company, with compound interest at six per cent., and no charge whatever for expenses or cost of insurance meanwhile.

We shall now briefly notice certain extraordinary advertisements and circulars of a youthful candidate for public favor, wherein is claimed a superiority, both as to the past and future, over all other companies both in America and Europe.

Common and natural as it is for individual agents to make such claims, we must now admit either that some superlatively great result has been accomplished during the past five years, which eclipses all the old and patient laborers in Life Insurance, or else the author of them has far higher claims to a brilliant imagination than to any knowledge of the condition of really first-class companies in Europe, or in America either.

As an apt illustration of this style of romancing, we clip the following table from advertisements and circulars scattered broadcast over the land.

EXAMPLES,

In illustration of "premiums reduced one-half," the following extracts from the late dividend statement of the Society are made:

No. of Policy.	Age of Assured.	Amount of Policy.	Previous Annual Premium	Amount of Reduction.	Present Annual Premium.
6	23	$10,000	$191 80	$98 71	$93 09
18	31	5,000	118 75	61 79	56 96
82	38	10,000	262 10	180 86	121 24
115	30	10,000	230 80	118 11	113 69
140	39	5,000	122 30	61 13	61 17
158	37	10,000	266 20	144 23	141 98
85	31	5,000	118 75	61 14	57 61

"NOTE.—Though the above additions and reductions were for a term of years only, yet at the expiration of the term there will be another dividend to take the place of the previous one then exhausted; and thus what at first seems temporary may be permanent. These applications of the dividend can be made as well on the *annual* system of dividends."

We now present a table made up from the books of the "Mutual Life,"

"MUTUAL LIFE" EXAMPLES.

No. of Policy.	Age of Assured.	Amount of Policy.	Previous Annual Premium.	Amount of Reduction.	Present Annual Premium.
25,077	28	$5,000	$99 45	All.	None.
25,080	31	5,000	118 65	"	"
25,345	33	10,000	232 30	"	"
25,366	30	10,000	230 20	"	"
24,965	32	5,000	122 30	"	"
25,303	37	10,000	266 70	"	"

As a general rule, in our Company, life policies of five years' standing and upward have dividends sufficient, if gradually relinquished, to cancel premiums for as many years as they have been in force.

In another table of the circulars referred to, certain policies are temporarily doubled in amount after five years' full premiums have been paid. This seems a wonderful result; but it is merely buying a term policy for five years, and if the policy-holder lives beyond that time, and is unable to pass another medical examination, the money is a total loss. This system enables a person to entirely *lose* all the dividends of a life-time which have been applied to "term insurance." This is indeed an advantage "never before granted."

The "MUTUAL LIFE" long since ceased to issue "term policies," but their policy-holders, after the payment of five full premiums, can achieve the same result, and keep their accumulated dividends, by simply applying the amount of their annual dividend or reduction of premium to the purchase of a term-policy in the "Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company," or any other one.

It is also claimed that the tabular results quoted "prove the great superiority of the cash system over the note system." If there were no stronger arguments than those the "cash system" would go to the wall directly. *Builders* will with difficulty reprove a smile at the idea of any "society" shouting for the unadulterated cash system which possesses a "note system" peculiarity its own.

The subscribers are now prepared to give prompt attention to all matters pertaining to their agency department.

Members of the Company, and all persons desiring information as to dividends on existing policies, additional insurance, the practical working and result of all the different forms of policies of Life Insurance, survivorship, annuities, etc., will be attended to by calling in person at our office, or addressing us by mail.

N. B.—The Company will issue Policies on a single life to the extent of $20,000, but only in cases where the physical condition and family history of the applicant are entirely unexceptionable. Persons desiring an additional amount can effect their insurance through us in any first-class company upon the most favorable terms.

RHODES & LITTLE,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN NEW YORK,

No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S

SECRET!

The great secret of the unparalleled success of THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY is in the fact that their rate of profit is based upon ENORMOUS SALES *with a small percentage*. The extent of business done enables them to buy Teas by the cargo, and to sell them at the usual cargo prices, thereby saving from three to five profits to the consumer, or about ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. The retail trade of the Company is based upon a sale of 1,000 chests a week.

The Company have leased extensive warehouses in the most central locations, and fitted them up in a style of magnificence very far surpassing anything ever before known in this country. It has been the aim of the Company to select localities that cannot fail to convene all sections of the metropolis and surrounding cities. The prices being uniform, customers can select either of our stores mentioned below, as may best accomodate them. By examining our list of prices, consumers of Tea and Coffee will see that they have been PAYING ENORMOUS PROFITS.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.
MIXED, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 50 per pound.
GREEN TEAS, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER, best $1 25 per pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c., per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY ST., corner Church street,
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street,
No. 503 EIGHTH AVE., near Thirty-seventh street,
No. 205 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord st.

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well), can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages as directed, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey street. We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs.

CLUBS ordering more than Thirty Dollars can have the goods sent by Express, and pay the expenses on delivery of the goods. Orders for less than Thirty Dollars had better send Post-office Drafts, or money with the order.

For the purpose of showing parties how to get up clubs we append an order received a few days since—and it is only one of a great many, which vary in amount from $60 to $500—with the reply in answer to our request for permission to publish:

ERIE RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
DUNKIRK, Jan. 29, 1866.

The Great American Tea Company:

DEAR SIRS:—Yours of the 23th of January is received and duly considered; in answer, I would say that I have not the least objections to your publishing my order in full or otherwise, as you may wish; in fact, I should prefer that you would; it may be the means of bringing before the working class the advantage to them of forming themselves into clubs, and purchasing their Teas and Coffees at the Great American Tea Company's Store. We shall remain, yours, etc., Box No. 363.

J. W. COOPER.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

J. W. COOPER, Dunkirk, N. Y.,

Bought of THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey st.

Terms Cash on Delivery.

3 lb English Breakfast—J. M. Cooper, at $1 20	$3 60
3 lb Japan—J. M. Cooper, at $1 25	3 75
5 lb Gro. Cof.—J. M. Cooper, at 60c	2 00
3 lb Y. Hyson—J. Bellvin, at $1 10	3 30
2 lb B. & B. Cof.—J. Bellvin, at 30c	1 60
1 lb Y. Hyson—J. Long, at $1 25	1 25
1 lb Oolong—J. Long, at $1	1 00
2 lb B. & B. Cof.—J. Long, at 30c	1 60
2 lb Y. Hyson—J. Carroll, at $1 10	2 20
2 lb Green Cof.—J. Carroll, at 35c	70
1 lb Y. Hyson—T. Hayes, at $1 25	1 25
1 lb Oolong—J. Hayes, at $1	1 00
2 lb Y. Hyson—J. Burke, at $1 25	2 50
3 lb Y. Hyson—R. Pierce, at $1 10	3 30
5 lb Gro. Cof.—R. Pierce, at 33c	1 65
2 lb Y. Hyson—J. Minan, at $1 25	2 50
1 lb Oolong—P. Moran, at $1	1 00
1 lb Y. Hyson—P. Moran, at $1 10	1 10
2 lb Gro. Cof.—P. Moran, at 35c	70
3 lb Y. Hyson—Thos. Kean, at $1 10	3 30
3 lb Oolong—Thos. Kean, at 90c	2 70
2 lb Y. Hyson—P. Hibiery, at $1 10	2 20
1 lb Oolong—P. Hibiery, at $1	1 00
2 lb Gro. Coffee—P. Hibiery, at 35c	70
2 lb Y. Hyson—M. Kean, at $1 10	2 20
1 lb Oolong—M. Kean, at $1	1 00
6 lb Y. Hyson—J. Ryan, at $1 10	6 60
5 lb Oolong—L. Ward, at 90c	4 50
2 lb Y. Hyson—A. T. Howard, at $1 25	2 50
4 lb Gunpowder—M. O'Brien, at $1 25	5 00
1 lb Y. Hyson—M. Mcb., at $1 10	1 10
1 lb Gro. Coffee—M. Mcb., at 35c	35
2 lb Y. Hyson—A. Maloney, at $1 25	2 20
2 lb Gunpowder—A. Maloney, at $1 25	2 50
2 lb Mixed—H. Iverson, at 40c	80
1 lb Young Hyson—J. Bowen, $1	1 00
1 lb Gro. Coffee—J. Bowen, 20c	20
1 lb Young Hyson—J. Link, 90c	90
1 lb Oolong—W. Sahian, $1	1 00
2 lb English Breakfast—W. Sahian, at $1 10	2 20
2 lb Young Hyson—H. Ruffin, at $1 10	2 20
2 lb Fa-hi-ki Breakfast—W. Benood, at $1 25	2 50
4 lb Gro. Coffee—V. Bohen, 20c	80
1 lb Young Hyson—Y. Bowen, at $1 10	1 10
2 lb Young Hyson—H. Newkirk, at 25	2 50
2 lb Young Hyson—Z. Silvaney, at $1 10	2 20
2 lb Oolong—C. Vroman, at $1	2 00
2 lb Young Hyson—H. Newkirk, at 25	2 50
2 lb Young Hyson—Z. Silvaney, at $1 10	2 20
2 lb Young Hyson—R. Wilcox, at $1 25	2 50
2 lb Young Hyson—J. Tuohey, at $1 10	2 20
2 lb Ground Coffee—N. Jellet, at 20c	80
2 lb Gunpowder—J. Murray, at $1 25	2 50
2 lb Gunpowder—J. Mulvey, at $1 25	2 50
1 lb Mixed—M. Saunderville, at 40c	40
1 lb Young Hyson—M. Saunder

NOTICES.

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The Independent.

NEW YORK, MARCH 22, 1866.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

I CANNOT say that the expectation of a reconciliation between the President and Congress is to be finally disappointed. But I can say that this reconciliation will not be purchased at the price of a surrender by Congress to the President—no, not even of a jot or tittle of the comprehensive prerogative of the National Legislature to determine, without dictation from the Executive, the great question "whether or not the so-called Confederate States, or any of them, are entitled to representation." The President's partisans continue to assume that the rebellious States, without precautionary inquiry into their condition, are already entitled to be admitted. On the other hand, Congress is of an unalterable mind that these constituencies shall not be represented except after palpable evidence that they have become loyal enough to be trustworthy. The governing majorities in both houses entertain a profound conviction that, however readily they might otherwise be disposed to gratify a Presidential idiosyncracy by gracefully yielding to Mr. Johnson on a question involving no compromise of principle, they have no right, either in the present case or in any other like it, to subordinate the Legislative functions of the government to Executive usurpation. This conviction, as any careful observer here cannot fail to perceive, is as firm and immovable as the corner-stone of the Capitol. "I will be burnt at the stake," said a Western Senator, "rather than be a party to such an overthrow of the American System." "To surrender this point," said a leading member of the Lower House, "would leave us living under a monarchy, and the President might as well be crowned a king." "I hold," said a Cabinet minister, "that the President, as a counterpart to his present position, might just as well claim for himself the functions of the Supreme Court." Not less than forty members of the two houses have spoken in my hearing similar utterances, which, if not as strong in language as these, were just as strong in meaning. Nor were these remarks made in anger or impatience, but with the calmness of settled conviction, and with the courage of assured victory. And this invincible determination of both houses derives additional strength from the unusual intellectual and moral quality of the present Congress. One of the leaders of the Democratic side of the Lower House said to me frankly, "I have never witnessed so much ability and integrity in any party of any Congress as on the present Republican side." I happened to say to Chief-Justice Chase, "No Congress ever more signally received the approval of the people." To which he instantly replied, "And none ever more signally deserved it." I mention these testimonies to show that against such a legislature of strong men, backed by such a constituency of loyal states, the President will not succeed in assuming extraordinary power under the pretext of declining it. During the continuance of his attempt, if the reconstruction of the Union shall suffer delay in Congress, let the country remember that the author of the delay is a President who denies to the representatives of the people the right to reconstruct at all. In addition to the inherent difficulties which Congress finds in the unprecedented problem, the President complicates the task by strangely throwing the weight of one-third of the Government as an obstacle in the way of the Government itself. His motive for this extraordinary policy is the theme of general discussion—and, I may add, the occasion of general bewilderment. But whatever be his motive, it is now demonstrated that he is powerless to array Congress or the Country on his ill-chosen side. Congress waxes, and the President wanes. Every day since his Veto, and every hour since his Speech, Congress has been gaining unanimity from what I may call the public sentiment of its members, and at the same time gaining support from the public sentiment of its constituents. It is cheering to senators and representatives to witness, as they now witness thankfully, that the good judgment of the people stands like a battlement against the encroachment which Mr. Seward has persuaded Mr. Johnson to attempt upon the prerogative of the popular branch of the Government. The ingenious but feeble *coup d'etat* has failed. As a consequence, nothing remains for the President but to make a virtue of necessity. To this end he has ten days of opportunity, ending with the 29th of March, during which time he must either sign or veto the Civil Rights Bill, one of the most important, beneficent, and needed measures ever passed by any Congress. It is generally believed that the President will yield to the public demand, and will lend his assent. By so doing, he will sunder his alliance with the Copperheads, and will be in future disabled from rallying a party within Congress against the people. On the other hand, if he vetoes the bill, a popular verdict of condemnation will consign him to a companionship of dishonor with James Buchanan. During the coming ten days, let the Country continue to warn in the hope that the President at last will heed. But in this interval of suspense, one solemn fact remains to be stated point-blank—a fact which at this moment imposes a burden of anxiety on many of the most thoughtful minds at the seat of government, and that is: if the President shall formally and finally retire from the party of Sumner, Fessenden, Trumbull, Colfax, and Stevens, he will not tarry long in the half-way tent of Doolittle and Raymond, but must speedily take the inevitable step to the camp of Garret Davis. And why? Because Garret Davis is thinking of bayonets! Meanwhile, the President has ten days to make up his opinion as to what the bayonets will think of Garret Davis.

DEATH OF JARED SPARKS.

THE death of this eminent scholar, whose name is so intimately associated with the historical literature of this country, took place at his residence in Cambridge, on Wednesday, March 14, after an illness of about a week. The public career of Mr. Sparks presents many points of interesting notice. He was one of the numerous self-made men in our community who have arisen from humble circumstances to positions of wide influence and brilliant renown. With no advantages of birth or family connections, he won an enviable distinction in the field of letters, and was the object of universal love and honor in a large social circle, for the singular integrity, purity, and sweetness of his private character. Mr. Sparks was born in the little village of Willington, Conn., in May, 1789—a month or two after the establishment of the Federal Government, to the illustration of whose history so important a portion of his life was devoted. He received the rudiments of his education at the district schools of that place, and during his boyhood was engaged in the usual labors of a farm. As soon as he was old enough to handle the jack-plane and broad-ax, he was taken into a carpenter's shop, and soon became a proficient in the ordinary operations of the trade. At the same time, he had an intense thirst for learning, and every moment that he could save from manual labor was given to books and study. It is related that on one occasion he shingled the roof of a house belonging to a worthy clergyman in return for instruction in the Latin grammar. It was not long before he attracted the attention of the neighbors as a lad of extraordinary promise. He was encouraged in the hope of obtaining a collegiate education, and at length became a member of Phillips Exeter Academy, then under the charge of the celebrated classical instructor, Dr. Benjamin Abbott. Among his fellow students at Exeter were John Gorham Palfrey, who was his classmate at Cambridge, and George Bancroft, who was later by two years, both of whom have since shared with him the highest distinction as laborers in the field of American history. The intimacy which was formed by those eminent men with each other at that early age ripened into a singularly cordial friendship in subsequent life, which did not lose its freshness or its charm with the lapse of years. Mr. Palfrey's dedication to his friend of one volume of his "History of New England" furnishes a touching memorial of their personal and literary relations, and is equally honorable to the character of both.

It was not until he had reached the age of twenty-two, a period when most of the graduates of Cambridge have already commenced their professional studies, that Mr. Sparks entered Harvard College. He at once took a high place in a class of unusual talent. In the more rigid branches of study he had scarcely a superior. He held a highly respectable rank in the classics, but his strongest predilections were for mathematics and natural philosophy, for the pursuit of which he possessed peculiar advantages in the comparative maturity of his age. His memoir on the physical discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, which gained the Bowdoin prize in his senior year, is still remembered among the traditions of the university as a masterpiece of analytic exposition, philosophical method, and lucid and exact statement. His diligence in study, his attention to collegiate rules, and his admirable disposition made him the object of general confidence and love, alike with his classmates and his instructors. With the genial President Kirkland, who was at that time in the brightest flush of his splendid academic career, Mr. Sparks was always a special favorite. From the first, Dr. Kirkland recognized the rare qualities of his pupil, and was fond of predicting the distinction of his future course.

After graduating with high honors, in 1815, Mr. Sparks commenced the study of theology at Cambridge, and in 1819 was ordained as minister of the Unitarian church in Baltimore, which had at that time been recently established mostly by natives of New England who had settled in that city. It is not surprising that the novelty of his position induced him to engage with keen zest in religious controversy with the distinguished champions of the orthodox faith by whom he was surrounded. Among his antagonists was the celebrated Dr. Miller, of Princeton, whose reply to Mr. Sparks's letters on the "Comparative Moral Tendency of the Unitarian and Trinitarian Doctrines" is a model of argument, learning, and polemic dexterity. The controversy had one remarkable effect, if no other—that of bringing the two parties nearer to each other in their personal relations, and increasing their mutual confidence and respect. Many years after, when Mr. Sparks wanted a life of the great Jonathan Edwards for his "American Biography," he selected Dr. Miller as the writer. The latter accepted the proposal, and, it is said, was not a little surprised at the catholic spirit of Mr. Sparks in publishing the memoir of the mighty Calvinist without the alteration of a word or a syllable.

After a ministry of four years in Baltimore, the health of Mr. Sparks became impaired, and he relinquished the clerical profession, once more taking up his residence in Massachusetts. From that time his life was devoted to literary pursuits. His services as editor of the *North American Review* and his contributions to American history and biography are too well known to be recapitulated in this place. No scholar in this country has presented a more praiseworthy example of industry, perseverance, and faithful endeavor. He was wise in the choice of his subjects, and conscientious and thorough in their treatment. No degree of labor could divert him from the execution of his task. With no morbid passion for fame, he was content to apply his fine powers to the performance of duties which gave him no brilliant prominence in the public eye. Amid the glare and rush of American life, his career of quiet energy and faithful working deserves to be held in grateful and honorable remembrance. He was known, at first, chiefly by his zeal and vigor as a religious controversialist. But he had no sectarian tendencies in his nature. His efforts as a partisan were merely the accidents of his position. After leaving Baltimore, he was little known as a theologian. He gradually lost his interest in dogmas, but never ceased to cultivate the virtues of the Christian life. He was no friend of innovation; he loved to cling to the ancient landmarks; he had no sympathy with extreme movements, whether in religion or politics, and his conservative tastes evidently gained strength with the habits of years.

Mr. Sparks was a man of remarkable simplicity of character, and of modest and unaffected manners. His fairness of mind was proverbial. The sweetness of his spirit was never impaired by external perturbations. He made no enemies, and all who knew him were his friends. His last years were passed in serene and dignified privacy, although he never ceased to be prized in the choicest social circles for his rich stores of intelligence and the frankness and amenity of his conversation. If he was not the man to take the public by storm with the gifts of imagination and eloquence, he has left the remembrance of a beautiful scholarly life, which it is of wholesome influence to cherish.

THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

Now that the black people of the Southern States have had secured to them by constitutional amendment the privileges of parentage, and the right of controlling the fruits of their own labor, we are very glad to learn that a movement has been made toward securing for our authors and inventors similar privileges. It is a curious circumstance that the higher and the lower classes of our laborers, the purely intellectual and the purely mechanical, have both received the same kind of treatment from our lawmakers, hitherto, and been alike denied the privilege of enjoying the fruits of their own industry. Those conservative Democrats who profess to believe that our government is exclusively a white man's government may with perfect consistency object to a black man's right to his own children or to the fruits of his own industry; but we do not understand upon what grounds they can rest their opposition to a white author or a white inventor's claim to the right of property in his own productions. Borrowing our laws from England, we have limited to a very brief period the right of an author to the control of his own productions. A man who builds a house may keep it forever, or sell it in fee-simple to any one else to keep it forever; but the man who builds a book, or rather creates one, is limited by the law to the rights of ownership for a period of only fourteen years. The descendants of Sir Thomas Lacy, for example, still enjoy undisturbed possession of Charlecote Hall, in which Shakespeare was "had up" before the immortal knight for deer-stealing; while a descendant of Shakespeare died but a few years since in a parish workhouse, with no more right to a penny of the inestimable property left by her ancestor than if she had been the descendant of any other Englishman. The moral sense of all Christendom was outraged when Proudhon declared that all property was robbery; but no one seems to feel at all disturbed by the application of Proudhon's principle to authors and inventors. The two objections that are urged against the rights of authors to the control of their own creations or inventions are that there cannot be any such thing as proprietary right to an idea, and that new ideas are of too much importance to mankind for any one to be allowed to enjoy the exclusive use of them. But it was so apparent that, unless some sort of proprietorship could be secured to the originators of new ideas, no new ideas would be originated, that a law was passed giving an author or inventor a limited right in the offspring of his brain. The law did not confer the right, for that was inherent; it only placed a limit upon it. It is deeply humiliating and mortifying to have to confess that in this matter of author's right our own country is a long way in the rear of any other civilized country. Our conduct in this respect has been of a piece with that in relation to our colored countrymen; and we have suffered from it to a greater extent than could be set forth in an article like this. It is true that we seem to extend the same kind of rights to authors and inventors that is done by England and France; but it is only a seeming. By denying to the authors of other nations any right of property in their work, we virtually deny the same right to our own. Suppose, for example, that we did not recognize the right of property in foreign-built ships, and that our cruisers could seize upon any British or French vessel they found upon the ocean and appropriate her to their own use; would any vessel ever be built in our own shipyards, except for purposes which no foreign-built vessel would answer? Ship-building would soon become one of the lost arts. But ships were a national necessity to us in the beginning, and we passed a law prohibiting any citizen of the United States from ever purchasing a foreign-built vessel; and the result was that we very soon excelled all the rest of the maritime world in the great art of ship-building. We have a national madness for music. Not even the Italians expend so large a portion of their means for musical enjoyments as we do; but the law allows us to steal the works of foreign composers, and we have never produced a composer. We can boast of our Fulton, and Eckford, and George Steers, and Donald McKay, but never a Mozart, nor Handel, nor Bellini, nor Verdi. O! how badly we wanted a national hymn during the past four years; how we longed for a song in which the whole loyal people might join! In vain we offered large sums of money to anybody that would compose us a hymn; but none came, and we, the great, rich, strong, prosperous, well-educated, music-loving people were compelled to sing the French revolutionary hymn and the national chant of England, to our shame—and the reason why was that we had violated the eighth commandment. We were only a nation of mocking-birds, without a note of our own. We had stolen the labor of our slaves, and were precipitated into a devastating war; we had stolen the intellectual labors of foreign nations, and become intellectual vassals thereby. Our slaves are now partially freemen, and it is highly encouraging to see that a small attempt has been made toward removing the reproach from our name of being the greatest intellectual thief among the nations. Senator Sumner, last week, presented a numerously-signed petition to the Senate, praying for the passage of an international copyright law; but we were surprised to learn from his remarks that he did not fully understand the nature of the work he had taken in hand. It is the more surprising because he was hopefully looked up to on his first entrance upon his senatorial career as the champion of the measure, and presented petitions which were forwarded to him by the friends of international copyright in New York. In presenting the petition, he said:

"I have had some hesitation as to the committee to which these petitions should be referred. It will be observed, however, that they concern primarily an international question, inasmuch as they propose action on our part which looks to reciprocal action on the part of Great Britain. I shall, therefore, ask the reference of these petitions to the Committee on Foreign Relations; but, should that committee not be able to mature any measure in pursuance of the petitions, I shall expect that they will be reported back to the Senate, and referred to some more appropriate committee, who may undertake to mature some measure in pursuance of the prayer of the petitioners."

It is rather strange that Mr. Sumner should not know that no necessity exists for any communication with England upon the subject. More than twenty years ago, England passed a law granting the same privileges to foreign authors that are enjoyed by her own, whenever their own government should pass a reciprocal law. France at once seized upon the reciprocal offer, greatly to the benefit of both countries, but hitherto we have stubbornly and stupidly refused. When Mr. Everett was Secretary of State he attempted, as Mr. Sumner will doubtless remember, to effect the object now aimed at, by means of a treaty without the intervention of a law of Congress; but found he could not accomplish it. The subject is now in the hands of the appropriate committee, or at least of a committee that can do all that is necessary; and if they desire any further enlightenment upon the matter, they may find in the State Department a large number of well-digested documents which had been forwarded from time time by the International Copyright Club, of which the Hon. H. J. Raymond was once an active member. In the time of President Tyler, the subject had been so assiduously pressed upon Congress that a committee of seven of the best members of the House, with John Quincy Adams for chairman, had taken it in hand, and was about to report favorably upon it, when two of the members were killed by the explosion on board the Princeton, and it was dropped. Soon after came on the Mexican war, and Congress had no time for anything else. It is proper to mention that the publishers of the *Round Table* are entitled to the credit of setting the ball again in motion; and if they should live to see the measure become a law, they will justly receive the grateful acknowledgments of not only the authors of America, but of England and France besides.

WHO MAKES THE MISCHIEF?

IT was said of Lord Eldon that no single man in Great Britain had ever accomplished so much good as Lord Eldon had prevented. If this was a stern historic verdict on an English Lord Chancellor, what must it be when reapplied to an American President?

Every Copperhead, as well as every loyal man, professes the desire to build up a wholesome Union feeling at the South. Now it is unquestionable that at two different periods the President's policy has had the visible effect of paralyzing the incipient loyalty of the South, and reviving the old rebellious hostility. This he did early in his Presidential career, by his unexpected lenity as to pardons; and whatever harm he then left undone, he is now doing his utmost to complete.

It is the testimony of all competent observers that after the surrender of Lee and Johnston the South was in a thoroughly humbled condition, and prepared to do whatever acts of justice might be required. In the words of Major-General Grierson, "they would have been willing to accept any terms granted them; but they have grown from time to time more exacting in their demands." We hear much said by the *Evening Post* and its new friends of the "efficacy of time in the settlement of vexed questions." But it has been the lot of President Johnson to prove that time, when misused, only makes vexation worse and worse. There was but one man in the nation who had the power seriously to damage this rising loyalty of the South, and that was the President. In his hands, in six months, it was transformed to insolence, arrogance, and violence. The favorable moment, once lost, was lost forever. The prospects, not only of the Southern blacks, but of the Southern whites, received a blow that years cannot remedy. On this point no single man is destined ever to accomplish so much of good as President Johnson has done of harm.

This evil is done, past undoing; and it would be unavailing now to point it out, were it not that once again, untaught by experience, the President is renewing the same fatal policy. What harm was left to be done, in this direction, he seems now bent on doing. Were his policy what his friends claim it to be, its mere announcement would be everywhere a balm to the South a healing influence. A more loyal feeling would everywhere be shown, the "working class" (as it is now the fashion to call the freedmen) would be better treated, and Union immigrants would feel safer. Every element and influence in the South, that looks toward loyalty, would be at once aided and comforted. Instead of this, it is undeniable that, wherever the President's voice reaches, every such element of loyalty droops, and every evil element springs up instantly, fullarmed for mischief.

Gen. Grierson declares that every day the South is now showing an intenser feeling against the General Government. Every agent of the Freedman's Bureau testifies to the increase of outrages on the "working class" since the President's fatal speech. Gen. Swayne testifies from Alabama that "late events at Washington" have produced an entirely unsettled feeling among Northern men who were preparing to plant cotton in that region, and that they are now disposed to give it up. "Emigration has been checked, and the price of lands has decreased," he adds.

Tried by every test of practical result, therefore, the President's policy is a disastrous failure. Whether it be called a crime or a blunder, the result is the same. The rebellion came because the rebel states were spoiled children, and had at length to be coerced into good behavior. That good behavior cannot now be maintained by removing the coercion, and recommencing the indulgence. We protest against this bland inhumanity, which is killing them with kindness. Partisans may call this generosity, or may even call it statesmanship; but such high-sounding epithets remind us of the "virtues" of Fielding's heroes, which, as Richardson complained, bore a marvelous resemblance to what in a decent man are called vices.

A FABLE FOR CONGRESS.—Four Bulls, which had entered into a very strict friendship, kept always near one another, and fed together. The Lion often saw them, and as often had a mind to make one of them his prey; but, though he could easily have subdued any of them singly, yet he was afraid the whole alliance would be too hard for him. At last, perceiving that he could do nothing so long as this combination held, he took occasion to foment jealousies and raise divisions among them. This stratagem succeeded so well that the Bulls grew cold and reserved toward one another, which soon after opened into a downright disagreement, and at last ended in a total separation. The Lion now obtained his ends; and, as impossible as it was for him to hurt them while they were united, he found no difficulty, after they were parted, in seizing and devouring every Bull of them, one after another.

THE FRUITS OF FREEDOM.—The opponents of the Freedmen's Bureau, North and South, have constantly affirmed that the emancipated negroes are lazy and thriftless, and worse off by far than they were in slavery. But a merchant in Florence, Ala., in a letter to Hon. H. T. Blow, while condemning the Bureau as "a perfect humbug," bears this striking testimony as to the prosperity and good behavior of the negroes:

"I am happy to state to you that our free negroes are doing finely. We have no trouble with them; they have all gone to work manfully; they give an impetus to trade that we never before had. I have sold Jack Peters' negroes more goods this year and last year than I ever sold Peters, and he owned 450 negroes. So you see the free-negro system is working well with us."

This confirms all that the "fanatical abolitionists" have been saying for the last thirty years as to the effects of giving the slaves their liberty. Northern merchants, who used to sell their principles in order to secure a market at the South for their goods, may see, in the light of facts like the above, how they over-reached themselves. The emancipated slaves will buy three times as many goods as the planters ever did, and be far less likely to cheat the merchants of their dues.

EMANCIPADOS IN CUBA.—The planters in Cuba have been made very angry by a decree of the Spanish government—lately promulgated—requiring them to produce, within 15 days from the 2d of March, before the proper officers, the class of slaves known as *emancipados*—or native Africans landed on the island from slave vessels, contrary to law. These slaves are legally entitled to their freedom, and the home government, it seems, has determined to enforce the law. The planters think this a great hardship, but they will have to submit.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *World*, writing from Hartford, accounts for the large Republican majority in Connecticut last year by saying that, "on the very day of the election, cannon were firing over the whole state for the fall of Richmond and for Lee's surrender." On this account, he says, the election went "by default" for the Republicans. This is a naive confession that the Democratic party was so closely identified, in spirit and purpose, with the rebellion that it could not stand its final overthrow.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* says:

"Mrs. L. B. Campbell, well known by many in this town, has been appointed postmistress of Hightown, Va., she being the only person in the place who could take the oath."

That is the way in which the U. S. Government can get its business done throughout the South.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:

"I believe married women have a chance at the polls through their 'heads;' and as to 'old maids,' the qualities which keep a woman from getting a husband, disqualify her from voting wisely."

But would our correspondent by this theory disfranchise old bachelors on the ground of those qualities which keep them from getting good wives?

EDUCATION.—One of the very best schools for boys in this vicinity is the "Juvenile High School" in Brooklyn. It is conducted on Christian principles, and well deserves its great popularity. Its present rooms are crowded with over 200 pupils, and a brighter, happier-faced gathering we never saw than in that noble institution a few days since. Their new building is nearly completed.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Sumner at Home.—The Massachusetts legislature adopted a series of resolutions, a few days since, sustaining Congress in its action upon the question of Reconstruction, thanking the senators and representatives of the state in that body for their "resistance to all attempts to place in the halls of Congress disloyal men, or the representatives of disloyal constituencies," and declaring "that the language used and the charges made" against Mr. Sumner, "in the lately published speech of the President of the United States, are unbecoming the elevated station occupied by him, an unjust reflection upon Massachusetts, and without the shadow of justification or defense founded upon the private or public record of our eminent senator."

Carpenter's Picture.—Ritchie's engraving of Carpenter's Emancipation Proclamation picture is now receiving the artist's last touches, and will make its appearance in a few days.

The President has assured Mr. George T. Downing, chairman of the colored delegation in Washington, that no sudden change will take place affecting the occupancy of the lands to which General Sherman gave the freedmen a possessory title.

Death of Rev. Martin Moore.—Mr. Moore was editor of *The Boston Recorder* for nearly twenty years, previous to which he had exercised the pastoral office nearly thirty years, first at Natick, and then at Cohasset, Mass. He died at Cambridge on Sunday night, March 11, at the age of 76. He was a man of active habits and business talents, and for the last few years he has been a vice-president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and his services as a member and officer of that body have been gratefully recognized by his associates.

So Much the Worse for Him.—The Boston *Transcript*—after mentioning the rumor that Robert E. Lee, in his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee, said that he never took an oath to support the Confederacy, but always scrupulously avoided doing so—remarks:

"If he made the declaration attributed to him, then he consented to be the murderer of hundreds of thousands of his fellow-countrymen, in both armies, to further a cause in which he had neither heart nor conscience; leaving him to be execrated as one of the bloodiest of villains, without an excuse for his sanguinary deeds. Poorly as we think of Lee, we cannot imagine him so thoroughly inhuman and depraved."

The Last Words of a Statesman—Henry Winter Davis, ten days before his death, wrote a letter to Hon. J. M. Scovel, of New Jersey, in which he said:

"Congress looks *firm*; but it must be wise as well as firm. If we go before the people next fall on a negative issue, leaving Johnson's government in possession of the states, and simply refuse to admit them to Congress, we will inevitably be beaten. Congress *must annul Johnson's* governments, formally prescribe universal suffrage as the condition *sine qua non* of recognition, and propose to amend the Constitution, making it the supreme law of the land for all states, and go to the country on these measures, or the people will accept Johnson's governments as a solution, and send representatives to admit *their* representatives."

Gen. Grant, having moved into his new house in Washington, is liable at any time to be next-door neighbor to a negro; the adjoining house being owned by Alfred Lee, a sagacious and highly respected black man, a flour dealer, and reported to be worth $200,000. If the negro should some day move into his own house, would not some people be dreadfully shocked? Gen. Grant, we presume, having led negroes to battle, and found them loyal and brave, would still "fight it out on that line," not caring a button whether his neighbors were white or black.

Webster's Revere House Speech.—A friend in Boston convicts us of a slight error, as follows: "You corrected A. H. Stephens's speech the other day by saying that Daniel Webster, when he appealed to the citizens of Boston to 'conquer their prejudices,' spoke from a table instead of a *barouche*. You are in error in this. He spoke from a *barouche*, in front of the Revere House. He arrived in the afternoon train from New York, and made the speech in question about six o'clock P. M., in the *barouche* in which he rode from the depot. Rufus Choate sat in the *barouche* with him. Benjamin R. Curtis, since judge of the Supreme Court, stood upon a table or stand near the steps of the Revere House. I well remember the scene, having made a special effort to be present. Mr. Webster had a particularly grim expression on his countenance. Massachusetts did not 'conquer her prejudices,' as he desired, and retains them to this day."

John G. Whittier, on entering the hall of the "Great and General Court" of Massachusetts, the other day, was greeted with a spontaneous outburst of applause, which showed the progress made by the old Commonwealth since the day when Quakers were banished by law, and whipped at the cart-tail if they presumed to return!

Walter Brackett, the Boston sculptor, whose bust of John Brown attracted general public attention at the time of its exhibition, a few years ago, has recently put on canvas as fat a salmon as ever an angler drew out of water. We saw this big fish the other day at Goupil's, on Broadway, and we presume it is there yet, if some epicure has not made way with it.

Good Advice.—The colored people of Nashville celebrated the recent anniversary of Washington's birthday. Their procession halted in front of Gov. Brownlow's lodgings, when he, though quite ill, appeared and made them a speech. After thanking them for calling upon him, he said:

"If any people on earth have cause to celebrate this day, it is the colored people of Tennessee. (Loud cheers.) Twelve months ago to-day they were emancipated by the votes of the people, who ratified, at the ballot-box, the amended Constitution, which forever abolished slavery in Tennessee. [Renewed applause.] On this account you have a right to form processions, to march to the music of LIBERTY, to throw the star-spangled banner to the breeze, to wear your emblems and badges, and wear them proudly. [Cries of "Thank you! Thank you!"] Use your liberty, my friends, as not abusing it, is the injunction of St. Paul, who, like many of you in days gone by, was held in bonds, in prison, but endured it, as a good soldier—not of a hostile army, but of the Cross of Him who assured him that he would not forsake him in the day of trial. In your new relation to society, cultivate peace and good-will toward all men; use industry and economy, and demean yourselves like men; having a sense of honor and a pride of character. Above all, let me exhort you manfully to seek, until you happily find, peace in him before whom we must all soon appear, to give account of the deeds done in the body!"

An Honest Confession.—Dr. Loring, of Salem, was for many years a leader of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, a most bitter and inveterate opponent of every anti-slavery principle and measure. If we are not mistaken, he was a member of the Charleston Democratic Convention in 1860, and a supporter of Breckinridge. But the war worked a revolution in his convictions, and in 1864 he voted for Lincoln. He is now a member of the legislature, and in a speech on national affairs, a few days since, he made a frank confession of his political sins:

"He had not been long in the Republican party. He had no scars to show, nor long record to present. He had followed the opposite party long and well, up to manhood and middle age, and for his earnest support of its policy had been called the most scarlet of sinners. To be went too far in his advocacy of that policy it must be attributed to the heat of youthful blood. * * * He thanked God that the scales had fallen from his eyes, as they fell from the eyes of Saul of Tarsus. The first men to congratulate him on his change were John A. Andrew and Charles Sumner; and he should not forget that Mr. Sumner, against whom he warred so long, was the first to extend sympathy to him, and had led him on till this day. Mr. Sumner, he said, would live in history with Adams and Hancock, his adherence to and courageous advocacy of great principles, and his remarkable record since the war of the rebellion broke out. Men might say that Mr. Sumner was an impracticable theorist; but it was to him, more than to any other man, that we owed the defeat of the iniquitous Louisiana proposition in the last Congress, the success of which would have established a precedent fraught with great danger to the nation."

Our One-armed Heroes.—Gen. O. O. Howard, lately wrote a letter to Dr. Bellows, explaining why he did not compete for the prize lately offered for the best specimen of writing with the left hand by soldiers who lost their right arms in the late war. He says:

"I heard a lady in the cars lately detailing the sufferings, mortification, and repinings of a young man who had lost his right arm in the service. He said at first everybody received him kindly, showed him sympathy, and gave him aid; but now it had come to be an old story, and he received no special attention, and found it difficult to find a position where he could gain a livelihood.

"I will say to you, my dear sir, that there are times when the deformity and inconvenience come across the mind, and disturb the equanimity of those who are full of ambition to make the best of whatever befalls. I do not believe that even the plaudits of a grateful people, or the conscious pride arising from the glorious rewards bestowed upon patriotic efforts, will be enough to sustain the one-armed man so as to make him cheerful, hopeful, and happy at all times, so as to enable him to forget all the nervous pains and sensitive feelings that constantly assail him.

"My only prescription is a complete surrender of the heart to Christ."

Religious Intelligence.

A Good Beginning.—The new Congregational church in this city, of which mention has already been made in these columns, was formally organized on Sabbath morning, 10th inst., by the adoption of a Confession of Faith, substantially that of the late Congregational Council at Boston. A council, on Monday night, recognized the church, which has adopted the name of "The New England Church." On Friday evening, at the close of the prayer-meeting, one of the members, Mr. Wm. McDermott, arose, saying that he had a speech to make in behalf of the congregation: that they regarded punctuality in all the church services as very important, and that, lest the recent loss by the pastor's wife of her watch should interfere therewith, they desired to present to her a time-keeper as a token of their regard; whereupon he handed to Mrs. Abbott, who was present, a beautiful gold watch, the gift of the church and congregation.

Madison-av. Baptist Church.—We are informed by the trustees of the Madison-avenue Baptist church that the lawsuit in regard to their property is not ended, but only a new trial is ordered, and that the chief issue still has to go before the Court of Appeals. The question as they state it is, "whether there is any provision of law authorizing the estate of one religious incorporation to be *given* to another, even though a majority of the corporators assent."

Brown University.—The Baptists in New England are making efforts to raise $100,000 for the endowment of Brown University, at Providence.

Against Church-pocketing.—The Unitarian ministers of Boston have requested the proprietors or the New South church to build a new house of worship with the proceeds of the present church edifice, instead of dividing the money among themselves.

Dismissed.—Rev. Washington Gladden was dismissed from the pastorate of the First Congregational church at Morrisania, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, by an ecclesiastical council, of which Rev. Edward Taylor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was moderator, and Rev. H. H. McFarland, of Flushing, L. I., scribe. Rev. Mr. Gladden has accepted a call to labor with the Congregational church in North Adams, Mass, commencing April 1st. The council which dismissed him bore highest testimony to his zeal, ability, and success as a pastor at Morrisania, and expressed a deep sympathy with the church there in their loss. M.

Arabic Type.—Mr. Homan Hallock, long a missionary printer at Smyrna, gives an account, in the *Bible Society's Record*, of the method of making Arabic type of which he is the discoverer, and which he is now at work preparing for the stereotyping of the Arabic Scriptures at the Bible House. It should be noted that the Arabic-speaking peoples are extremely fastidious as to the purity of their written language, according to the standard of the Koran, and also as to the beauty and accuracy of the manuscript books which they use. Hence it became necessary to prepare types of a style of corresponding beauty. Mr. Hallock, in a happy moment, hit upon a method of copying the most perfect specimens of calligraphy, so as to give all the forms, with the points, accents, etc. The importance of this success cannot be over-estimated, and it is a matter of fact that the editions published in this type are eagerly seized, greatly admired, and read with keen enjoyment by the Eastern people, and are certain to have wide circulation among them. On the contrary, it has been found impossible to execute even an edition of the "Arabian Nights" printed in Paris, in the most elegant style that is known, the educated people paying enormous prices for handsome manuscripts, in preference to a cheap though elegant book in a style not suited to their ideas of beauty.

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Illinois' Wants.—The correspondent of the *Boston Recorder* speaks of two Illinois churches who are wanting pastors:

"The Center church, Quincy, have recently given an unsuccessful call to an Eastern young man, offering a salary of $2,500. * * * The little farming church of Payson, which had a year ago 60 resident members, 21 males, has built a house of worship, remarkably neat and commodious, with bell, furnace, furniture, fence, and walks, costing $8,000. In a little more than a year they have paid for religious purposes $10,000, or over $500 per man.

More Revivals.—Rev. Dr. Ripley writes to the *Watchman and Reflector* that the four colored churches in Savannah have enjoyed revivals during the past winter. The pastor of the First church, on a recent occasion, baptized fifty and gave them the hand of church fellowship in the presence of a house full of communicants.

In Corning, it is reported that three hundred have been received into the various churches as a part of the fruit of the recent revival in that place.

An extraordinary and profound revival of religion is in progress among the students of Princeton, and has resulted already in the conversion of a number of young men, several of whom have been considered the most reckless in the college.

Father Turner writes from Denmark, Iowa, that there have been a goodly number of conversions in his congregation, including seven youths in the academy. Rev. A. Underwood, of New Jersey, has been assisting him in a series of meetings. From Denmark he was to Burlington to aid Brother Salter.

The *Lutheran Observer* has accounts of revivals in progress in Lutheran congregations in Jefferson, Md., Castleton, Ind., and Fairfield, Adams County, Penn. An unusual amount of religious interest is also reported from Lutheran churches in Hanover, Gettysburg, and York.

Twenty-two persons were added to the Dutchess Presbyterian church, Central Presbytery of Philadelphia, on last Sabbath. This, with sixty-six added a few weeks ago, makes eighty-eight who have united with that church on profession since the beginning of this year.

The Presbyterian church at Frankford, Penn. (the Rev. Mr. Murphy's), received forty persons into its communion, thirty-five on profession of faith in Christ.

At the Baptist Temple, Fall River, the ordinance of baptism was administered to seven candidates, and about twenty-five received the right hand of fellowship in the afternoon.

At Minersville, Penn., the Welsh Congregational church, under the care of Rev. W. Watkins, is enjoying the powerful and gracious influences of the holy spirit. Nineteen hopefully converted were added to the church last Sabbath and many more are anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved.

The First Presbyterian church in Niles, Mich., have been enjoying a precious outpouring of the holy spirit. The meetings commenced with the week of prayer, increasing in interest each night; soon the inquiry was put forth, "What shall I do to be saved?" With every meeting there was a deep solemnity resting upon the congregation. The Spirit of God was moving upon the hearts of sinners, and they have said, Pray for me. There has been no excitement, but the meetings have been characterized by the presence of the holy spirit. Forty were added to the church at its last communion.

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Since the day of prayer a special work of grace has begun in Dartmouth College. Deeply interesting prayer-meetings are held daily. A number of the students have been hopefully converted, others are deeply impressed, and there is a general seriousness.

A very hopeful state of things exists also at Yale, where upward of 100 students attend the daily prayer-meeting, and much seriousness prevails.

In New Rochelle a revival is in progress. Six were baptized, March 5th, by Rev. A. Gairey, the Baptist pastor, and many others are inquiring.

There is an increasing religious interest in the Bowdoin-square church in Boston. Meetings are held every afternoon from four to five, and persons interested are all invited to attend.

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AMERICAN MACHINERY ABROAD.

THE *London Times* and the largest English newspapers are printed by HOE's presses; American reapers, and other agricultural implements, take the lead in England; and our sewing-machines may now be found in every well-ordered British household. The *Court Journal*, in a recent issue, describes a handsome sewing-machine which has been made for an English lady of high rank. We quote the paragraph:

"As the sewing-machine has been advanced gradually from purely manufacturing uses to a household position, and thence to an adjunct of the duties of a refined home, Messrs. GROVER & BAKER, of 150 Regent street, have wisely catered for the supply in a more elegant form, and the machines they have now brought before the public present the appearance of cabinets, and are made in various woods. This firm has just completed a machine, designed and ornamented expressly for a lady of rank, which surpasses, for elegance, anything of the kind ever seen. The table and stand are of satin wood, inlaid with tulip wood, with carved border, and richly gilt. The machine itself is silver-plated, inlaid with pearl, and most delicately tinted. It has been pronounced, by all who have seen it, as perfection."

There is quite a controversy going on in another English periodical, *The Queen*, with regard to the qualities and advantages of the different American sewing machines. A correspondent of the last mentioned paper writes:

"I am happy to inform 'Perplexity' that I have been using one of GROVER & BAKER's machines for the last six months. I cannot speak too highly of the beauty of the work, nor of the perfect ease with which it is used (not so hard as the pedals of the harp); a child of five years can work it. If 'Perplexity' will enclose her card to the editress of *The Queen*, I will have much pleasure in letting her try my machine.

GERALDINE."

—*Home Journal.*

NOTICES.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, MOSTLY FOR THE FREEDMEN.

From New Hampshire, $161 74; Massachusetts, $1,310 15; Connecticut, $116 43; New York, $611 15; Pennsylvania, $800; Ohio, $177 15; Illinois, $772 19. In amounts less than $100 from other sections, $211 56, and from England $6,754 87. Total cash receipts, $10,659 19. Clothing, 14 barrels, 8 boxes. Money or clothing may be sent to the American Missionary Association, 61 John street, New York; or 13 Cornhill, Boston; or 95 West Sixth st., Cincinnati; or 78 Madison street, Chicago.

MARRIED.

HALL—MOORE.—In Detroit, Mich., March 6th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Nall, assisted by Rev. S. M. Freeland, Arthur A. Nall, Esq., of Detroit, and Miss Ida A., daughter of Wm. Moore, Esq.

SHEPARD—FENNER.—On the 13th inst., at the residence of Arnold Fenner, Esq., father of the bride, by Rev. J. R. Barton, Capt. J. M. Shepard, Jr., and Miss Susan B. Fenner, all of Central Village, Conn.

MERRILL—COOK.—At Chester, Mass., on the 15th inst., Rev. Selah Merrill, of Leroy, N. Y., to Miss Fannie L. Cook, of Chester, Mass.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Montville, Conn., Feb. 25th, Mrs. Nancy Allen, aged 71.

Rarely does death take from a community one who is so universally mourned as this estimable lady. She possessed by nature those characteristics which fitted her to be a leader in every sphere in which a woman may act; and, having been early brought under the power of the Holy Spirit, she was prepared to act nobly and well. As a wife and mother it is the highest praise to say that she *filled* her place. She loved and was beloved; while by precept and example she taught those whom God gave her that the highest aim of life was to glorify Him.

Not content with the narrow sphere of her household, she "went about doing good." She was a friend to the poor, ever denying herself that their wants might be met. Many a sick-room has been rendered cheerful by her presence, and the afflicted have always found in her a sympathizer.

But it was as a Christian that her life shone out with unwonted brightness and made her so conspicuous in the community in which she lived. She not only *professed* Christ, but she *lived* Christ. Everything that pertained to the interest of his kingdom was near her heart. So untiring were her efforts, and so importunate her prayers for Zion, especially for the church of which she was for so many years a member, that she was truly called a "Mother in Israel."

She rests from her labors and her works do follow her.

W. E. D.

HOLMES.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson, Monday, March 12th, Elizabeth Hoyt Holmes, wife of Sylvanus Holmes, aged 87 years.

HULL.—In Farmington, Conn., March 7, Mrs. Charlotte M., wife of Rev. Joseph D. Hull, aged 45 years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

CHICAGO

LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.

Investments for a term of years made for Eastern Capitalists, Corporations, and Estates amply secured by First Mortgage on Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity, with semi-annual interest payable at any point East. These investments are attractive, both for their security and the rate of interest obtained. All expenses are paid by the borrower.

Real Estate purchased, managed, and sold for Eastern parties.

Notes collected and avails promptly remitted.

THE

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK,

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - £1,800,000

IN 60,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

First Issue, 30,000 Shares, and the remainder to be issued as may be required, under the sanction of a General Meeting.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 63 Wall Street.

LONDON OFFICE, Oriental Bank Buildings, Threadneedle Street.

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In New York—The Bank of America.
In London—The Union Bank of London.
In Liverpool—The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
In Manchester—The Union Bank of Manchester, Limited.
In Scotland—The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Branches.
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THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED,

having opened Offices at 63 *WALL STREET*, N. Y., is prepared to Sell Bills of Exchange on the *ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK* (LIMITED), London, and on the *UNION BANK OF LONDON*; to Buy Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

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will be upon the *Oriental Bank Corporation of London*.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Office, 63 Wall street.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
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NEW YORK, March 10, 1866.

ASTHMA CURED.

Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a Permanent Cure effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases from Ten to Twenty Years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price $2. Sent postpaid to any address, by S. UPHAM, 28 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Trial of it granted.

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BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES AND OTHER DESIRABLE SECURITIES,

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OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW UNITED STATES 30 YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED TO AID THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND BEAR INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM in LAWFUL MONEY.

The interest is payable SEMI-ANNUALLY in January and July.

They are an ABSOLUTE and UNCONDITIONAL OBLIGATION of the UNITED STATES, and are EXEMPT FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, LIKE ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT BONDS.

They are RECEIVED by the BANK DEPARTMENT as SECURITY FOR THE CIRCULATION of NATIONAL BANKS, and circulation is issued upon them at the rate of Eighty Per Cent. of their par value.

The length of time they have to run renders them VERY DESIRABLE FOR

BANKING PURPOSES, OR FOR INVESTMENT,

As they CANNOT BE CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, and the RATE OF INTEREST CANNOT BE REDUCED FOR THIRTY YEARS. As Gold declines, their relative value to Gold-bearing Bonds, which are liable to be paid off so much earlier, WILL PROPORTIONATELY INCREASE, and after 1881 they will probably be the

ONLY 6 PER CENT. BOND OF THE U. S. IN EXISTENCE,

and they can now be bought at a rate at which they will pay a BETTER RATE OF INTEREST on the amount invested IN THE MEANTIME THAN ANY OF THE GOLD-BEARING BONDS AT PRESENT PRICES, unless Gold shall average from 20 to 30 per cent. premium for the next ten to fifteen years. So high an average premium on Gold for this length of time IS BEYOND ALL REASONABLE EXPECTATION, AND LARGELY IN EXCESS of the MOST INTELLIGENT FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.

They are issued only in limited amounts, as the work on the Pacific Railroad progresses. There is but a Small amount now in the Market, and the Demand is Daily Increasing.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. 7 PER CENT. STATE AID BONDS,

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD, interest Guaranteed and paid by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA. These Bonds are secured by a mortgage on 100 miles of road from Sacramento to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a

SINKING FUND OF $50,000 PER ANNUM IN GOLD,

reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION.

About sixty miles of the road are already completed, on which the EARNINGS ARE VERY LARGE, having been in the month of October, 1865, on fifty-three miles of road then running, upward

OF $65,000 IN GOLD,

the road having as yet penetrated to no very important points.

With thirty miles additional completed, which will probably be ready for working by the middle of June next, the earnings are expected to be not less than

$200,000 PER MONTH IN GOLD,

by careful estimates based upon the present amount of traffic over the same region without railroad facilities. This part of the Great Pacific Route is destined to be one of

THE MOST PROFITABLE LINES OF RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

These bonds are a FIRST-CLASS SECURITY in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a

VERY ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Inquiries for further particulars will receive prompt attention.

We also keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates all classes of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

INCLUDING

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES,
TEN-FORTY BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, ALL ISSUES,
ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

ALSO, NEW YORK SEVEN PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN,

AND OTHER DESIRABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

GOLD AND COUPONS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND COLLECTED.

☞ DEPOSITS RECEIVED FROM INDIVIDUALS AND FIRMS, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT, AS IN A BANK.

☞ CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, ISSUED WITHOUT CHARGE.

☞ LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE WITH BANKS AND BANKERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, FOR THEIR NEW YORK ACCOUNTS.

☞ Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds carefully executed at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 Nassau street, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES

WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE STATE FAIRS OF

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, VERMONT, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA, TENNESEE, ALABAMA, OREGON, CALIFORNIA,

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, MARYLAND INSTITUTE, MASSACHUSETTS MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, PENN. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION,

And at numerous Institute and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LENZ, BESANCON, BAYONNE, ST. DIZIER, CHALONS.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA,
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
EMPRESS OF BRAZIL,
QUEEN OF SPAIN, and
QUEEN OF BAVARIA.

The GROVER & BAKER ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINE is superior to all others, for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spool, and require no re-winding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength and durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

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Bearing Interest, Payable on Demand.

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A GREAT REDUCTION IN THE

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awarded to our California Wines three Premiums. All druggists sell it.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

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HILL'S HAIR DYE.—50 ct.—BLACK OR BROWN.—Reliable, best, and cheapest in use. Depot, No. 6 John street. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

1866.

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J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) Spring Skirts. Each Hoop is composed of two finely tempered steel springs braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, forming the strongest, most Flexible, and at the same time the lightest Hoop made. They will not bend or break like the single springs, but will preserve their GRACEFUL AND PERFECT shape, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. In fact, for the Promenade, or the House, the Church, Theater, Railroad Cars, Carriage, Crowded Assemblies, etc., etc., they are Superior to all others. Combining Comfort, Durability, and Economy with that Elegance of shape which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC the STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. For Young Ladies, Misses, and Children they are Superior to all others.

Enquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) Spring Skirts.

For sale in all first-class stores throughout the UNITED STATES, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, West Indies, and other countries.

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U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881. Coupon and Registered.
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U. S. One-year Certificates.
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For a period of one year or longer.....*Six* per cent.
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Deposits may be Made and Withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to Interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

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SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
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Will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; STRENGTHEN and PROMOTE the growth of the weakest hair; stop its falling out; keep the head clean, cool, and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unparalleled as a HAIR-DRESSING; and is recommended and used by our best Physicians. I assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is all you require for the Hair. Sold by all Druggists, and at my Office, No. 1,193 Broadway, New York.

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THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND

REMEDY, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, has been proved in thousands of cases throughout the New England States to be the very best medicine for throat and pulmonary affections and all kidney complaints.

This Compound cures sore throat, coughs, colds, diphtheria, whooping-cough, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for kidney complaints, diabetes, difficulty of voiding urine, bleeding from the kidneys, gravel, hydrocele, etc., etc., etc. For piles and scurvey it will be found an invaluable remedy. In most cases one bottle is sufficient to effect a cure. Give it a trial.

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TO RAISE THE ENERVATED SYSTEM to health and happiness, medical practitioners prescribe BROWN'S SANATIVE EXTRACT OF VALERIAN as being a safe and speedy remedy. For quieting the nerves and encouraging sleep it is unrivaled.

Sold everywhere.

WHEN YOU FEEL A COUGH OR bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

Derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfills the conditions of a popular medicine.

IF YOU WISH A PILL TO USE IN your family, we would recommend Dr. Morrs's Vegetable Liver Pills. They can be relied on as possessing peculiar virtues, as they are composed of chemical vegetable extracts, combining all that is medicinal in the plants, without introducing into the stomach the woody matter, which causes pain. These Pills are used and highly approved of by physicians.

THERE IS NO TIME FOR DELAY.

When the Lungs become diseased, the first symptoms in Pulmonary Consumption is a dry, hacking cough, sometimes attended with pains in the chest and difficulty of breathing. One of the best remedies to use is ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. It checks the disease in a short time. For sale by the Dealers in Family Medicine generally.

DEAFNESS,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, AND NOISES IN THE HEAD, RADICALLY CURED

By the use of the recently discovered Vegetable Extract OTTLINE.

Price $2 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists. GEO. O. GOODWIN & CO. No. 32 Hanover street, Boston. Wholesale Agents.

AQUA DE MACHOLIA.

The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick-room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar a bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water,

Sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire," I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. "The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

"CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad street, Phila."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

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All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Katharion. It makes the hair rich, soft, glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere. R. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water,

Sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water,

Sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X.," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We don't know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters "SELL, as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia, Bile, etc. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

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Sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Helmstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 00. Sold by all dealers.

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LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, etc., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire Purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

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And all classes of Government Securities.

Subscriptions received for all loans issued by the Government, with liberal deductions on large amounts.

Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

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UNITED STATES

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

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CASH CAPITAL,

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

INSURES AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

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UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 73 BROADWAY.

In the Union Trust Company's office until the 1st of May next, when they will occupy their office No. 18 Wall st., now occupied by Francis D. Walker & Bro. Agents wanted.

**DR. HALL'S BALSAM

The Children's Column.

THE DOCTOR'S HORSE.

In reading in *The Independent* Mrs. Gage's very amusing story of "Old Bobtail," I was reminded of a most remarkable horse, named Charlie, belonging to a doctor. He was a handsome bay. We used to think sometimes that Charlie's horse almost had a soul, he seemed so knowing and mischievous.

At one end of the village stood one of those large tenement houses where there is a family in every room. The doors stood yawning wide from one year's end to another. It was a marvel if they were ever shut. Swarms of ragged urchins, innocent of soap and water or combs, played on the hard-trodden ground in front, where no greenness grew, not even obstinate plantain or knot-grass. In this old house the doctor had many a patient, more profitable to him for correction and discipline of character, which arise out of well-tried patience, than in any pecuniary way. He was called there one rainy day, and while he was within, and Mistress O'Flanigan was telling him all about the "pain in her heart," the rain came down in torrents. As the doctor stepped out, what should he see but old Charlie standing in the front entry, with the chaise pulled up as close to the door as the wheels would allow it to come! If the door-way had been a little wider, he would have drawn the chaise right in, and had it well protected from the rain.

Another time, when the doctor had ridden upon Charlie's back to call upon a friend, he left him standing in the back yard. He made a pretty long call, and by-and-by Charlie grew impatient, and just walked in through the kitchen and dining-room, and would not have stopped till he found his master in the parlor, had not his rather remarkably loud walking called attention to his whereabouts.

The doctor did not carry a weight or tie Charley to a post, but left him standing; only when he betrayed the trust and absented himself without leave, he would tie him for a punishment, and the culprit would hang his head and look so mean and guilty that one could not help laughing to see him.

One morning, after Charlie was harnessed and led to the gate in front of the house, some one called to see the doctor, and detained him a long time. Charlie got tired of waiting, and when the doctor came out he was nowhere to be found. The doctor could not afford to lose much more time, and, sending a man in search of the truant horse, he started off on foot as fast as possible to the house where he was accustomed to go first in the morning, to see his sickest patient. On arriving at the house, he learned, to his astonishment, that Charlie had been there and stood some time at the gate. The family thought some accident had befallen the doctor, and when they found the horse had gone without the doctor's coming, they thought it stranger still. The doctor made his call, and went on to the house where his next patient lived, and behold! Charlie had been there too, made a call, and gone on; and so on the entire round. He had called at every house where the doctor had a patient, stopped ten or fifteen minutes at each place, and got home again just before the doctor, and gone to the stable.

For many months the doctor had a very sick gentleman under his care, and called on him at first every day. But at last the gentleman got better, and some one else was in greater need of the doctor's first morning visit, so, the first time the doctor mounted Charlie, and turned his head the other way, he resented it fiercely; he thought he knew his business as well as the doctor did, and he was going the old way. In vain the doctor pulled and urged; no other way would he go but down the street. He would stand bolt upright on his hind legs, and he would crouch backward on his haunches, and he would go round and round like a whirligig; but as for going up the street, he was not going to do it. Finding he could do nothing with him, the doctor dismounted, tied the refractory beast to the post, and went to the sick person, who lived not far off. While he was gone, Charlie stood with his nose down to his breast, his forelock hanging over his eyes, and angrily dug the ground. When he heard footsteps coming, he would look a little sideways, as ugly and hateful as a naughty boy. At last the doctor came back, patted him, chirruped to him, untied him, and mounted his back. Charlie stood bolt upright, sorely to the doctor's inconvenience. The doctor gave him a cut with his small whip, and he whirled round and round. For a long time the contest went on, and Charlie would not budge in any direction. Presently a teamster came along with a heavy whip, and the doctor asked him to give Charlie a whipping. The man hesitated at first, but, seeing the doctor was in earnest, he drew back and gave him a severe cut round the hind legs. Charlie crouched backward, quivering with rage and pain, and then, with one tremendous leap, he bounded forward, swift as the wind, and was out of sight *down the street* in a moment. The gate to the sick gentleman's avenue was closed, but Charlie was going there, and what cared he for gates? Such small obstacles were of no account, and over it he went, with the doctor on his back; and when that call had been made, he went peaceably about the rest of his business.

The stable where Charlie was kept stood on rather low land, and a spring freshet raised the river so that the water came into the stall. Charlie was therefore removed and placed temporarily in another stable. In a few days the water subsided, and he was returned to his old place. The next morning, however, when the doctor wanted him, he was gone. Search was made all over the neighborhood, and finally he was found in the stable where he had spent the few previous days, quietly eating grain out of the grain-chest. He had opened his own stable-door with his teeth to get out, and the other one to get in.

Almost always Charlie was good-natured and gentle. Like many *other people*, he liked to have his own way, and was dreadfully set about it; and when he set out to run nobody could stop him. We used to fear the doctor would be killed some time by Charlie's running as he sometimes did. At last, one day, the doctor started for Boston, on the Mill-dam, which is a long, straight road for three or four miles, with marshes or the river on either side. Charlie was in a mood for running, and he set his teeth and held his head down and run. The doctor held the reins firmly, but there was no turning out, and no hill, and no chance to check his speed. On and on he went, swifter and swifter, the sleigh-runners scarcely touching the icy road, till the city was almost reached, when Charlie dropped to the ground. In an instant the doctor was beside him, but the noble fellow was dead. H. W.

HER ARMS.—A countryman went to London to see the Queen.

What was she like, his wife asked.

"Loike!" cried the rustic; "why, I ne'er was so cheated in my loife. What doo't think, Margaret? Her arms are loike thoine and moine; although I have heard our exciseman say a score of times her arms were a lion and a unicorn."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Llewellyn Park.

THEODORE TILTON ON LLEWELLYN PARK.

We have been visiting a piece of large-patterned workmanship, reminding us of the project of the ancient architect to carve Mount Athos into the statue of a king, holding a city in his right hand, and a basin of rivers in his left: we refer to the unique, beautiful, and romantic Llewellyn Park, at Orange, New Jersey—once a rough, shaggy mountain-side, now transformed into an enchanted ground, or fairy land.

Nine or ten years ago, Mr. Llewellyn S. Haskell—whose business was that of a New York merchant, and whose pastime that of an architect in landscapes—bought a wild tract of mountainous land, about as large as Central Park, or as large as that portion of New York which lies below Canal street; covered with thick woods, and tenanted by robin red-breasts and gray squirrels; puzzling the neighbors by the apparent unreasonableness of such a purchase, inasmuch as everybody asked Bulwer's question, "What will he do with it?" But this tract of land consisted of a series of natural terraces, ascending by easy gradations, from the level of the village roads below, up to a summit seven hundred feet high—affording from every terrace a beautiful and unobstructed view of a wide and varied landscape, reaching into the distance; while, for a near view, the tract itself was threaded by mountain-streams, pierced with picturesque ravines, rimmed and ribbed with rocks, monumented with venerable trees as old as the Pilgrim Fathers, and altogether diversified with a beautiful brokenness of scenery, such as defies an adequate description—all rendered doubly attractive, not because of that poetic distance which lends enchantment to the view, but of that actual nearness which located this handsome spot within naked sight of our own Trinity spire, and within sixty minutes of the Merchants' Exchange.

It needed only the cunning handicraft of a true artist to develop this waste place into something so different from its former self that now we doubt whether the birds that used to fly over it, or to build nests among its green trees, any longer recognize it as the same old tangled and disheveled spot it was once.

Mr. Haskell struck upon a happy plan of laying out these five or six hundred acres into a park for elegant residences; reserving, as a center-piece of his design, a space of fifty acres, known as the "Ramble," of the primeval forest, undisturbed except by a little clearing away of undergrowths to make it passable for the feet of meditative strollers, or moss-hunters, or violet-gatherers; surrounding this perpetual reservation with eighty or ninety charming building sites, varying from two acres to ten in extent, all bordering upon this central common of original wilderness, all opening with free range into this charming haunt of lonesomeness and quietude. Moreover, every estate was designed to be an adjunct of every other, separated not by fences, but by skillful hedges or evergreen trees, thus avoiding the appearance of any middle walls of partition between neighbors; the whole park to be made picturesque by serpentining roads, unexpected ponds, artful waterfalls, rustic bridges, seats, kiosks, and the like—offering at every turn some comfort or beauty to make the place loveable and memorable.

Accordingly, after several years of industrious work of ax and spade, of path finding and bridge-building, of masonry and carpentry, the wilderness has been turned into Llewellyn Park—now the seat of about twenty-five completed summer or winter residences, with room remaining for about twice as many more: each estate being isolated from the next, yet each, by a happy partnership with every other, possessing the whole park in common, so that the fortunate purchaser of two or three acres becomes a virtual owner of the whole five hundred—a plan by which a poor man, for a few thousands of dollars, may buy a country-seat that challenges comparison with the Duke of Devonshire's. Nor is this communism, any more than the nearness of adjoining houses in a city street is communism. No individual privacy can be greater, no seclusion more guarded, than here on one of these romantic estates, which are all so sequestered that, sitting on the lawn of any one of them, such a man as Zimmerman, without any other interrupting sound than a bird's song among the leaves, or a horse's hoof on the road, might have enjoyed as fine a Solitude as that whereof he wrote a book.

Such being the general outline of Llewellyn Park, a nearer view of its details fulfills to the spectator the full promise of the ample design. Suppose, for instance, we are in New York, standing on the steps of the City Hall—that interesting historic spot from which His Excellency Gov. Seymour once so affectionately addressed his "friends." Northward, an hour's journey, is Central Park; westward, an hour's journey, is Llewellyn Park—for the crossing of Hoboken Ferry and the riding of twelve miles by railroad to Orange, occupy just the same time as trundling in an omnibus up or down half the length of a big city. But, reaching Orange, where is Llewellyn Park? At first, it is apparently shut out of sight by a living wall of evergreens—as if its residents had thrown up an abattis against an insurrection of visitors from the town. The approach is a handsome avenue or *pasee*, a hundred feet wide and half a mile long, fashioned after the Spanish style, a carriage-way in the center, a foot-walk on either side, and the whole shaded by four continuous parallels of trees. The entrance proper is through a spacious gateway, having a porter's lodge on one hand, and a lake, waterfall, and summer-house on the other—making, altogether, one of the most inviting pieces of mingled rural architecture and landscape gardening we have anywhere seen. Of several roads through the park, all diverging from this entrance like the open fingers of a hand, we choose, for instance, the darkest and coolest. Glen avenue, leading gently up through a magnificent ravine, which of itself would be worth a million of dollars in Central Park, if Mr. Haskell would agree to sell and deliver it to that rival concern. We go through a checkered gloom of great trees—the water-brooks babbling at our feet, and the shivering tree-tops overhead making a noise like a rain-shower—until we emerge from the ravine into many devious roads that lead one pleasantly astray; then passing many strange, unfamiliar trees, which, on inquiry, are found to represent every quarter of the globe—as, for instance, the pine from the Himalayan mountains, and the more wondrous evergreen of California, that grows to three times the hight of the tallest church-spire in America; passing great beds of flowers, planted on the plan of massing large quantities of one kind in one place, as the rebels massed their troops—thus, here a wide-spread glory of rhododendrons, there a bed of peonies, yonder a little garden of lilies of the valley, yonder still a regiment of azaleas, clad like many-colored zouaves; passing, still farther, many ingenious specimens of artificial rock-work, festooned with flowering vines, and finding, in the wilder places, Nature's own profusion of wild columbines, with their red cups hanging downward, as having spilled their wine back into the earth; passing, still, from ramble to ramble, through many ranges of scenery, saluted with a continuous welcome from many uncaged music-makers, every one singing each song twice over—

"Lest you should think he never could recapture
The first fine careless rapture;"

passing, meanwhile, many delightful residences with romantic names—as, for instance, Mr. Fuller's, called Lakewood, Mr. Haskell's, called Castlewood, Mr. Merrick's, called Tyrdyr Terrace—and other buildings in various styles of architecture, and other grounds in various styles of gardening—yonder, on the right, a queen's throne, where, every spring, one of the maidens of the park is crowned Queen of May, and yonder, on the left, a rustic cabin, called the Wigwam, weather-boarded with bark, and purpled over from ground to thatched roof with full-blooming wisterias, into whose honeycups the bees were making burglary; passing, at last, all the houses and barns, kiosks and bridges, trees and flowers, accomplishing seven miles of drives, all within the compass of seven hundred acres, and entering into the uppermost road of all, as near to the sky as it will reach, until we hitch our horse on the mountain-top, and stand on the precipitous edge of Eagle Rock. Then and there, what a prospect! Have you ever been on the top of Mount Holyoke? The view from Eagle Rock is finer. It is like seeing "the kingdoms of the earth, and the glory of them." The eye measures a strip of clear and distinct landscape, a hundred miles long and thirty wide, running north and south from the Highlands of the Hudson to the Highlands of Navesink—from Tarrytown to Sandy Hook—embracing all the towns, cities, villages, hills, forests, rivers, bays, and ocean between! This rock is one of Hendrick Hudson's Palisades, looking as if brought down by him from its original place on the North river, and set upon the top of Orange Mountain for a whim. To stand upon the crest of it, looking down into the great, green depths below, and then looking up into the illimitable blue above, is to be at the midway point between heaven and earth, between life and death, where the serious soul dismisses for a while every other thought except the solemn reflection of the exchange of worlds.

We make these remarks on Llewellyn Park, not so much for praising a good thing already done as for holding up a pattern for something like it that might be done elsewhere. It is a beautiful example, which ought to find repetition in other quarters. Many towns and cities, both in New England and other parts of the country, have surroundings which, if not in all respects equal to the slope of Orange Mountain, might, by equal skill and public spirit, be so beautified as to stand as a marvel to all who should contrast their old aspects with their new. This drowsy, beetle-bug New Jersey town knew not what a treasure it possessed, until a stranger came who had an eye to see what God had made and man had neglected, and who, content to be a while thought crazy by less sane men, at last, by long labor, carved it into a comeliness which now wins all men's praises, and stands as a monument to the genius of a noble-minded gentleman, whose name is fitly spoken with Andrew Jackson Downing's. Although Mount Athos was not touched, as the king thought the project too great to be attempted, Mount Orange now shows the sculptor's work well nigh completed—making, if we may so say, a shrine of beauty at which that much-chided, long-erring *genius loci*, that muddy-footed evil spirit called New Jersey, is at last forgiven and restored to favor.

For a more full description of Llewellyn Park see "Downing's Landscape Gardening and Architecture," page 568, Sargent's edition.

Llewellyn Park may be reached by the following trains of the Morris & Essex railroad, foot of Barclay and Christopher streets: leave New York for Orange at 7:30, 8:30, and 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 11:45 P. M. Returning, leave Orange at 1, 6:43, 8:05, 9:11, 10:08, 12:08 A. M., and 1:46, 3:53, 5:03, 6:08, 7:08, 9:15 P. M. Also via New Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtlandt street, every hour, connecting with Orange horse-cars at Market-street Station, Newark.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES

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POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT, AND SYMPATHETIC TONE, with excellence of workmanship, as shown in grand and square PIANOS.

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Among the many and most valuable important improvements introduced by Messrs. Steinway & Sons in their Piano-fortes,

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS

is directed to their

PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

For which letters patent were granted them Nov. 28, 1859.)

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, during a period of nearly six years, by Steinway & Sons, in all their Grands and highest priced Square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them without increase of its cost, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

REASONS FOR PURCHASING

A STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE

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FIRST.—*The fact* that they have been awarded the first premiums, both in Europe and America, by the most competent and inflexible of judges.

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FOURTHLY.—The fact that while the majority of the

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s at BENDALL & SCOTTS, 209 and 211 Hud-corner Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied goods, and may pay by installments, if desired.

The Farmers' Column.

SELECTING GRASS ADAPTED TO THE SOIL.

It is often important to select those kinds of grass that are adapted to the soil rather than to be at the expense of adapting the soil, by the application of extensive fertilizers, to particular kinds of grass which do not readily accommodate themselves to the soil. It is fair to assume that every variety of the cultivated grasses was designed to subserve some good purpose in the agriculture of our country; and, therefore, it will be the business of the agriculturist to become familiar with their characters, in order to adapt different kinds to different soils.

Prof. Gould has said on this subject: "A portion of the meadow grasses will only grow on alkaline soils; and some of these demand an excess of potash, while others only put forth their full luxuriance when there is an excess of lime. Some grasses are adapted to the sunlight, while others love the shade. Some are valuable for hay, but not for pasture; and *vice versa*. Some kinds are forced into great luxuriance by one kind of manure, which may operate almost like a poison on other varieties.

One species of grass abounds in that kind of nutriment which will enlarge and strengthen the muscles; another, ill-adapted to nourish the muscular tissues, will lay on fat rapidly; while another, which is deficient in both these respects, is rich in those elements which support respiration and furnish the fuel for the production of animal heat."

When a farmer is about to introduce a new kind of grass, his first inquiry should be, Will it be adapted to my soil? or, Will it flourish luxuriantly with the system of cultivation that I have adopted?

Certain soils on high table-lands or river-bottoms may produce timothy grass four or five feet high, which will make three tons or more of hay per acre, while the soil not half a mile from it may be poorly adapted to timothy, or any other grass, but red or white clover. On these points, a little science and good common sense will often be of great advantage and profit.

Where the soil is not naturally dry, it will be utterly impracticable to produce a heavy crop of any kind of clover, either red or white, until the ground is relieved of its surplus water. Instead, therefore, of attempting to grow a crop of clover on such ground, seeding with red top (*agrostis vulgaris*) will give eminently better satisfaction, as this kind of grass is better adapted to low and moist land than clover or timothy. Where the soil is composed mostly of a deep vegetable mold of a dark color, if pasture is the object, there are no other kinds of grass that will usually succeed better than orchard grass and timothy. The quantity requisite for an acre, where the soil is in a good state of fertility, is about six quarts of timothy seed and one and a half bushels of orchard grass seed. The last-mentioned grass seed weighs, in this state, fourteen lbs. per bushel, and the first forty-five lbs.

Every farmer should determine, if possible, by experiments and observation, what kinds of grass will succeed best on his farm, and give such the preference, whether grass grown for pasture or for hay.

REMEDY FOR CAKED UDDER.

A correspondent writes: "I have a fine cow whose bag has a caked portion as large as a man's hand. I have administered copeter, have bled her, and bathed the affected part in wormwood. Still none of these things have proved efficacious. The milk in that part of the bag begins to fail. What is the cause, and a good remedy?" Her udder is evidently been injured in some way. Perhaps some one has kicked her, or hit her udder with a stone. Or she may have raised it by jumping over a fence; or another animal may have hooked her. We have owned a valuable cow that lost the use of one teat from an injury which, we think, was inflicted by a kick with an ill-natured boy's boot. It may be the garget. If it is, give the cow a piece of poke root, sliced fine, for three days, about as large as a man's forefinger; and bathe twice a day with water for half an hour; then apply a solution of arnica and whiskey, well rubbed in. Besides this, draw as much milk from the affected teat as possible. If this does not effect a cure, the injury is probably so serious that she will lose the use of one or more teats. Should the teat or that part of the udder do not tender that the cow will not suffer the milk to be drawn out entirely clean, let the teats be milked clean, and then permit the calf to suck the tender teat as long as any milk can be obtained. The best thing that can be done for an affected udder and teats is to draw out all the milk often, and bathe them with cold water for half an hour, and afterward apply arnica and whiskey.

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AND

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The company issue Life and Endowment Policies on the Mutual Plan, General Accident Policies, Insurance against Accident of any description, Marine Policies, covering loss of life while traveling by sea or rail, or sailing vessels. Insurance tickets to be had at the railroad and steamboat Stations and Ticket-offices. Applications for Agencies in the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut may be made to E. D. WHITMORE, General Agent, office No. 34 Hill's Block, Hartford, Conn.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 119 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00.

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Low Fire, Ocean Marine (Cargo and Freight only), Inland Transit, and Harbor Risks.

Liberal settling the holders to Scrip Dividends, or at "rates," issued at the option of the insured.

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PURELY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Home Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New York.

ASSETS, $5,000,000—SECURELY INVESTED.

☞ THERE IS NOTHING IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD WHICH APPROACHES, EVEN REMOTELY, TO THE SECURITY OF A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PRUDENTLY MANAGED LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*De Morgan.*

☞ A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE IS ALWAYS AN EVIDENCE OF PRUDENT FORETHOUGHT, AND NO MAN WITH A DEPENDENT FAMILY IS FREE FROM REPROACH IF HIS LIFE IS NOT INSURED.—*The late Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellor of England.*

This is one of the OLDEST, SAFEST, and most SUCCESSFUL Life Insurance Companies in the United States, and offers advantages *not excelled*, and in some respects NOT EQUALED, by any other. It has paid to widows and orphans of the assured THREE MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Its Trustees in New York city are of the very first and most reliable names.

IT IS STRICTLY MUTUAL, THE POLICY-HOLDERS RECEIVING THE ENTIRE PROFITS.

☞ *Special care in the selections of its risks—strict economy—and a safe and judicious investment of its funds—emphatically characterize the management of this Company.* ☜

Premiums received QUARTERLY, SEMI-ANNUALLY, or ANNUALLY, at the option of the assured. Policies insured in all the various forms of WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERM, ENDOWMENT, ANNUITY, etc.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY

(FOR 1864 AND 1865, EACH 50 PER CENT.)

The mortality among its members has been *proportionately less* than that of any other Life Insurance Company in America—a result consequent on a most careful and judicious selection of lives, and one of great importance to policy-holders.

It offers to the assured *the most abundant security in a large accumulated fund, amounting now to over*

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

It accommodates its members in the settlement of their premiums, by granting, when desired, a credit at once on account of future dividends, thus furnishing Insurance for *nearly double the amount* for about the SAME CASH PAYMENT as is required in an "all-cash company."

The annual Income, exclusive of Interest on Investments,

NOW EXCEEDS

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The following is a summary of the Company's business for the year 1865:

Number of Policies issued	5,138
Insuring the sum of	$16,324,888
Received for Premiums and Interest	$2,342,820 40
Losses, Expenses, and Dividends paid	1,118,901 25
Balance in favor of Policy-holders	$1,223,919 15
Total Assets, January 1, 1866	$4,881,919 70

THE

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ORIGINATED AND INTRODUCED THE *NEW FEATURE* KNOWN AS

THE NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

which is rapidly superseding the old system of life-long payments, and has revolutionized the system of Life Insurance in the United States.

It has received the unqualified approval of the best business men in the land, large numbers of whom have taken out policies under it, purely as an investment.

A new schedule of rates has been adopted, under which the insurer may cease paying at any time without forfeiture of past payments; and at the

END OF TEN YEARS

ALL PAYMENTS CEASE ENTIRELY

and the policy thenceforward becomes a source of income to him.

To secure this result, the annual rate of insurance must, of course, be somewhat higher. But almost any person in active business would greatly prefer paying a higher rate for a limited time, and be done with it, to incurring a life-long obligation, however small.

By the table on which this class of policies is based, a person incurs no risk in taking out a policy. Insuring to-day for $5,000, if he dies to-morrow, the $5,000 immediately becomes a claim; and if he lives ten years, and makes ten annual payments, his policy is paid up—nothing more to pay, and still his dividends *continue*, making

HIS LIFE POLICY

A SOURCE OF INCOME TO HIM WHILE LIVING.

The only weighty argument offered against Life Insurance is that a party might pay in for a number of years, and then, by inadvertence, inability, etc., be unable to continue paying, thereby losing all he had paid. The "New York Life" have obviated this objection by their

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITURE PLAN.

A party, by this table, after the second year,

CANNOT FORFEIT ANY PART OF WHAT HAS BEEN PAID IN.

Thus, if one insuring by this plan for $10,000 discontinues after the second year, he is entitled to a PAID-UP POLICY, according to the number of years paid in, viz:

Second year, two-tenths of	$10,000	(amount insured),	amounting to	$2,000,	with dividend on same for life.
Third year, three-tenths of	"	"	"	3,000,	" " "
Fourth year, four-tenths of	"	"	"	4,000,	" " "
Fifth year, five-tenths of	"	"	"	5,000,	" " "

And so on, until the tenth annual payment, *when all is paid*, and *dividends still continue during the life-time of the assured.*

☞ This feature, among others, has given to this Company a success unparalleled in the history of Life Insurance.

A credit or advance of twenty per cent. on account of dividends is given on this table, if desired, at the current New York rate of interest.

There has been Paid to the Widows and Orphans of Members of this Company an Aggregate Sum Exceeding $3,500,000.

The Dividends Paid (Return Premiums) Exceed $1,700,000.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	WM. C. DUSENBERY,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,	WM. B. APPLETON,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN R. WILLIAMS,	JOHN L. ROGERS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
DAVID DOWS,	HENRY K. BOGERT,	JOHN MAIRS,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
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BARNEY & POOR,

INSURANCE BROKERS,

54 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER PINE,

Room 4,

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REFERENCES:

JOHN D. JONES, Esq., Pres. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
HAMILTON BRUCE, Esq., Vice-Pres. International Ins. Co.
GEO. T. HOPE, Esq., Pres. Continental Ins. Co.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres. Home Ins. Co.
JOHN S. TAPPAN, Esq., Vice-Pres. Union Mutual Ins. Co.

CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, February 1st, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—Please find enclosed our card, to which your attention is respectfully solicited, informing you that we have undertaken the INSURANCE BROKERAGE business.

Our acquaintance and connection with the largest and soundest Insurance Companies in this city enables us to procure policies for Marine, Life, and Fire Insurance for all parts of the country, at the most favorable rates, WITHOUT CHARGE TO THE INSURED. The usual commission allowed by Insurance Companies is our only compensation.

Particular care given to the preparation of Open Policies, and to the renewal of policies, also without charge.

Any business entrusted to our care will meet with prompt and careful attention. Hoping that you will favor us with your patronage, we are

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
BARNEY & POOR,
54 William st., N. Y.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO

E. D. MORGAN & CO., New York.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York.
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HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., New York.

CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, March 15th, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to enclose the card of BARNEY & POOR, Insurance Brokers, 54 William st., Room No. 4, and to solicit for them your friendly patronage. They are nearly related to me, and I feel very desirous of aiding such meritorious young men in their efforts to build up a respectable business, to which their best attention will be for any recommendations of them to your friends, they, as well as myself, will be particularly obliged.

Very truly yours,
LEWIS TAPPAN.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 135 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL.....$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st Jan., 1866.....3,598,674 14

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank	$58,744 49
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,196,822 50
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	97,300 00
United States Stocks, (market value)	1,330,834 00
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds, (market value)	407,425 00
Bank Stocks, (market value)	115,550 00
Interest due on 1st Jan., 1866	27,431 16
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	173,010 51
Bills Receivable, (for Premiums on Inland Risks, etc.)	43,153 45
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	140,240 95
Total	$3,598,674 14

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
J. H. WASHBURN, Assistant Secretary.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 151 Broadway, N. Y.

ASSETS, January 1, 1866.....$1,530,977 17
LOSSES PAID.....940,042 00
DIVIDENDS PAID.....413,023 00

Dividends paid on every premium, which have averaged 40 per cent.

AGENTS WANTED in every town and village, to whom liberal terms will be given.

Apply to or address
B. R. CORWIN,
No. 151 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. P. O., Box 3,040.

STATEMENT OF THE

UNITED STATES

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 40 Wall street,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

ASSETS, 1st January, 1865.....$7,204,929 55

RECEIPTS.

Premiums and Charge for Policies	$421,872 42	
Interest, Premium on Gold, etc.	118,706 41	
		$540,578 83
		$1,945,507 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$84,100 00	
Endowments and other Policies Purchased	13,619 86	
Dividends and Profits Paid with Claims	54,011 00	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions, Physician's Fees, Annuities	87,654 23	
Office Expenses, Advertising, Printing, and Stationery	35,822 85	
		$345,207 93

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on call	$75,009 89
Bonds and Mortgages	397,000 00
United States Securities ($744,350, par), Cost	740,491 00
New York City Bonds, par	80,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, par	54,000 00
New York State Bonds ($18,000, par), Cost	17,940 00
Due by Agents	38,182 35
Loans on Policies	185,306 01
Deferred Premiums	88,022 70
Interest accrued or due	32,986 97
Assets, 1st January, 1866	$1,600,139 45
	$1,945,407 88

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, CHARLES E. BILL,
JAMES SUYDAM, JOHN J. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH, CLINTON GILBERT,
JOHN J. CISCO, WILLIAM B. ROLLES,
ISAAC A. STORM, HANSON K. CORNING,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, JOHN C. BALDWIN,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, EDWARD MINTURN,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
WILSON G. HUNT, JAMES GALLATIN,
DAN. H. ARNOLD, JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON,
W. R. VERMILYE, CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM TUCKER, WILLIAM M. HALSTED,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, HENRY W. FORD,
EDWARD S. CLARK, APOLLOS R. WETMORE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS, FREDERICK SHELDON.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN RADIE, Secretary.
JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M.D., Medical Examiner.
WILLIAM DETMOLD, M.D., Consulting Physician.

J. B. GATES, General Agent, and JAMES STEWART, HENRY PERRY, ALBERT G. WILLCOX, A. WHITNEY, HIRAM F. CROZIER, GRENVILLE L. BERGEN, CHARLES NORTHSHIELD, J. J. WHITNEY, WILLIAM H. WILSON, H. P. WINSLOW, C. S. ANDERSON, JAMES C. BAYLES, and QUACKENBOSS BROTHERS, Local Agents, in the City of New York and vicinity.

☞ *New and important plans of Life Insurance have been adopted by this Company. See the new Prospectus.*

INTERNATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 113 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1866.

Total Assets.....$1,348,518 43

The Liabilities are Pending Losses Due, Not Due, Unadjusted, or in Suspense.....$65,805 56

OCEAN,

MARINE,

INLAND,

and FIRE

INSURANCE.

CHARLES TAYLOR, President.
HAMILTON BRUCE, Vice-President.
C. C. HINE, Secretary.
G. A. DRAKE, Assistant Secretary.
J. H. PLATT, Manager Marine Department.

Sole of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

1865.

OFFICE OF THE

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURANCE BUILDINGS,

49 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK, December 30, 1865.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th Section of the Act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired Risks, on 4th October, 1864	$513,035 81	
Premiums received during the year to 31st December, 1865:		
On Marine Risks	$2,628,337 99	
" Inland "	208,079 39	2,836,416 38
Total amount of Premiums		3,349,451 79
Amount of earned Premiums during the year		2,691,751 07
Less return Premiums		271,477 79
Net earned Premiums		2,420,273 23
Losses during the year:		
On Marine Risks, (less savings, etc.,)	1,605,389 28	
" Inland Risks	165,581 14	
	1,771,970 05	
Expenses and Re-Insurances	430,732 18	2,192,702 84
Net Profits		$227,570 44

The Assets of the Company on the 31st Dec., 1865, were as follows, viz.:

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvages, etc.		
Cash	$18,035 97	
Bills Receivable	325,622 40	
Premium Accounts not yet Collected	1,348,925 59	
Scrip of Sundry Mutual Ins. Co.'s	60,446 32	
	97,314 20	
Total		$2,716,424 32

The Board of Trustees have this day directed that a Dividend of Interest to Feb. 1, 1866, be declared of one and one-half per cent., in addition to the six per cent. declared November, 1865, on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable on and after that day.

Also, that a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., in Scrip, to the participating dealers of the Company, on their terminated premiums of the past year, be issued after the 1st day of April next.

It is further ordered that the WHOLE OF THE SCRIP OF THE YEAR OF 1861 be redeemed IN CASH, after 1st April next, the interest thereon to cease on that day, thereby leaving an amount of accumulated profits of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

No Fire Risks, disconnected from Marine, have been taken by the Company.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Moses H. Grinnell,	Wm. Tost,
Roswell Sprague,	Edward K. Anthony,
John Chadwick,	Thomas J. Slaughter,
William H. Macy,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
H. Winthrop Gray,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
Samuel L. Mitchell,	Isaac Bell,
Fred. G. Foster,	Geo. G. Hobson,
Peter Fortier,	Percy R. Pyne,
Louis Lorus,	Samuel M. Fox,
Samuel A. Sawyer,	Joseph V. Ondtrix,
Elias Pouvert,	Thos. H. DeHon,
Simon de Visser,	Edward S. Jaffray,
Jacob R. Nevius,	William Ottbont,
Isaac A. Crane,	Ernest Caylus,
Antonio Yzanga del Valle,	Frederick Chauncey,
John S. Wright,	George L. Ringland,
Wm. Von Sachs.	

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE,"

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS PACE with its increasing business and consequent increasing liability to incur loss, without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

102 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....1,003,287 84
CASH ASSETS.....$1,523,287 84

THE

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapid as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, and '59 are now being redeemed in cash.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

A. A. Low	A. A. Low & Brothers.
JOHN D. MAIRS	David Dows & Co.
S. B. CHITTENDEN	S. B. Chittenden & Co.
LORING ANDREWS	Loring Andrews & Sons.
CARLOS COBB	
WM. T. COLEMAN	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
WM. H. SWAN	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
WILLIAM SCOTT	William Scott & Son.
JAMES A. EDGAR	Booth & Edgar.
THOMAS SMULL	Thomas Smull & Sons.
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY	Connolly & Co.
GEORGE W. LANE	
CHAS. COREY TABER	Geo. W. Lane & Co.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK	C. C. & H. M. Taber.
HENRY C. BOWEN	Babcock, Brothers & Co.
AURELIUS B. HULL	Henry C. Bowen.
JAMES FRASER	Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
WILLIAM VAIL	Fraser, Major & Co.
HIRAM BARNEY	
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Barney, Butler & Parsons.
SHEPPARD GANDY	Moses Taylor & Co.
GEORGE GRISWOLD	Sheppard Gandy.
SAMUEL A. SAWYER	N. L. & G. Griswold.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN	Sawyer, Wallace Co.
CYRUS CURTISS	H. B. Claflin & Co.
WILLIAM WRIGHT	President, Washington Life Ins. Co.
D. H. ARNOLD	Robert L. Maitland & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON	President of Mercantile Bank.
L. H. BRIGHAM	C. H. Marshall & Co.
WELLINGTON CLAPP	Late Brigham & Parsons.
BRADISH JOHNSON	Late Clapp & Kent.
JOHN CASWELL	Johnson & Lazarus.
FRED. F. SPALDING	John Caswell & Co.
JOHN PAINE	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
ROBERT H. HAWTHORNE	
JOSEPH BATTELL	Late Adams & Hawthorn.
ROBERT H. McCURDY	Edeston, Battell & Co.
GEORGE S. STEPHENSON	Late McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer.
GEORGE MOSLE	George S. Stephenson & Co.
WM. M. RICHARDS	E. Faynestadt & Co.
JOHN H. EARLE	Richards & Collins.
HENRY ETEN	Late Pres't New York Mutual (Marine) Ins. Co.
CHARLES H. BOWNE	Charles H. Booth & Co.
EDWARD MARTIN	Crazin & Co.

CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANHATTAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

FORTY PER CENT. CASH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY 1, 1866.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1865		$1,832,734 77
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums, Extra Premiums, etc., etc.	$1,104,702 13	
For Interest and Rents	126,804 83	
For Interest and Rents accrued	20,877 56—$1,231,607 21	
Total		$3,105,331 98
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and payments of Annuities	$205,144 55	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Re-insurance, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, etc.	191,939 70	
Paid Dividends, Re-insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, etc.	69,052 26—466,121 13	
Total		$2,639,190 85
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and on hand	$42,559 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	324,272 69	
Real Estate	87,250 00	
Premium Notes on Policies in force	1,041,261 41	
[The actual estimate of the Policies which secure these notes is about $1,300,000.]		
United States and New York State Stocks, cost	449,121 75	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred and Premiums and interests in course of collection and transmission	368,928 69	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	295,965 00	
[Market Value of the 3 securities, $361,018 50.]		
Interest accrued to date, and all other property	28,599 50—$2,638,190 85	

ADVANTAGES OF THIS COMPANY OVER OTHER COMPANIES. DIVIDENDS IN CASH, ANNUALLY.

FORTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND DECLARED 1ST JANUARY, 1866.

NOTES TAKEN FOR HALF THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

EXPENSES LESS THAN THOSE OF ANY "ALL-CASH" COMPANY.

TEN YEARS NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.

Policies incontestible.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. N. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
R. M. STEBBINS, Actuary.

COLUMBIA

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

Office, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

TIMO. G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

1866.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 31, 1866.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET.

Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1865:

$14,885,278 88.

Number of Policies issued in 1865, 8,008, insuring.....$31,394,407 00

In Force, February 1, 1866, 25,797 Policies, insuring.....$5,413,933 00
Dividend Addition to same.....7,830,925 92
$91,244,858 92

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR.

January 31, 1865.

The Net Assets, Feb. 1, 1865.....$11,730,614 68

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For premiums and policy fees:		
Original or new policies	$1,154,993 94	
Renewals	1,818,654 82	
War extras and annuities	15,428 64—$2,988,159 40	
Interest on bonds and mortgages	361,732 88	
U. S. Stocks	353,329 52	
Premium on gold	94,999 66—809,062 06	
Rent		55,933 34—3,853,055 80
Total		15,655,430 48

Disbursements as follows:

Paid claims by death and additions to same	$712,928 71	
Paid matured Endowment Policies and additions	20,999 23	
Paid Post-mortem Dividends	58,730 97	
Dividends surrendered, and reduction of Premium	190,691 46	
Paid surrendered Policies	10,943 55	
Paid Annuities	38,076 53	
Paid Taxes		
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, and sundry office expenses	174,310 94	
Paid Commissions, and for purchase of Commissions accruing no future Premiums	334,355 13—1,540,130 63	
NET CASH ASSETS JAN. 31, 1866		$14,112,349 85

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$1,475,899 93	
Bonds and Mortgages	7,548,022 30	
United States Stock, (Cost)	4,468,921 35	
Real Estate	782,307 34	
Balance due by Agents	36,509 14—14,112,349 85	
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due	$112,000 00	
Interest due and unpaid	5,094 73	
Deferred Premiums and Premiums due

General News.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF CONGRESS.

THERE is now before the President, awaiting his signature, a Civil Rights bill, which passed the House of Representatives on the 9th instant and the Senate on the 13th. It declares that "all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every state and territory, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to be entitled to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." The vote on the passage of this bill in the House was 30 years to [illegible] nays.

On the 9th instant, the constitutional amendment in relation to representation failed in the Senate for want of a two-thirds vote. It read as follows:

ARTICLE —. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included in the Union according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. Provided that, whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any state, on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of such representation.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (of Indiana), McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, *Buckalew*, Cowan, *Davis*, Dixon, Doolittle, *Guthrie*, Henderson, *Hendricks*, *Johnson*, [illegible] Johnson, McCarteer, Norton, Pomeroy, *Riddle*, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wiley, Yates—22

Democrats in *Italics*.

Senator Wilson has offered the following amendment:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to the number of male citizens over twenty-one years of age having the qualifications required for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, excluding citizens possessing like qualifications disfranchised for participation in any rebellion and persons of like age not naturalized. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every hundred thousand of actual population, but each state shall have at least one representative.

Senator Sumner proposes the following:

ARTICLE —. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, and excluding Indians not taxed, provided that, whenever male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years shall be excluded from the elective franchise in any state, except for participation in rebellion, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number thus excluded bears to the whole number of male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years in such state.

The bill for the admission of Colorado as a state has been rejected.

The proposed reciprocity bill has also failed.

The House has passed a bill appropriating $100,000 to assist in making a creditable American display at the Paris Exposition of 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, has taken issue with Secretary McCulloch, in a published letter, concerning the amount of money in the treasury. The Secretary's last monthly statement reported $116,000,000 on hand; Mr. Clark says the Secretary should have counted the amount deposited in the national banks, and other items, which would have swelled the total to $151,000,000. This quarrel has been carried into Congress, and an investigation is ordered.

—The Fenian panic has somewhat subsided in Canada. Not a Fenian has been seen there; but the Canadians have a pretty bill to pay for the thousands of volunteers they called out.

—A Charleston paper says it is hardly possible to imagine the extent to which the small-pox prevails throughout the South. All the large cities are more or less infected. In some places the freedmen only are the victims, while in others the white population are among the sufferers.

—Government and railroad securities, amounting to not far from a million and a half of dollars, were stolen from the safe of a broker named Rufus Lord, in this city, last week. No trace of the robbers.

—Gen. Grant orders a retrenchment of all army expenses.

—The New Hampshire election took place last week. The Republicans made a clean sweep.

SEWING MACHINES GIVEN AWAY!

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

SEE LAST WEEK'S PAPER.

SYRACUSE, March 9th, 1866.

H. C. BOWEN:

Dear Sir:—The machine came yesterday. It works beautifully. I have used Taggart & Farrs, Nettleton & Raymond's, and Wheeler & Wilson's; but like this much better than any of them. It is so perfectly simple and easy to manage. I am delighted with it, and thank you very much for so valuable a gift.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. MARY A. FARNHAM.

Financial and Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

GOLD has fluctuated considerably the last week, but after every quotation reaches a lower position. The gold market thus gravitates downward strongly. On Saturday the price closed at 129¼ per cent. Money is in ample abundance. Call loans on Government securities are made readily at 5a6 per cent. Business notes of high grade pass at 7a8 per cent. The foreign exchange market is so abundantly supplied with bills drawn against shipments of cotton and petroleum that rates have fallen still lower. Sixty-day bankers' sterling sell as low as 107⅞a107¾ per cent. in gold. Government stocks are very steady. In railroad and coal stocks there is considerable speculation, and much fluctuation, working however on the whole in a downward direction. The continued downward tendency of gold affects all other markets, and it is impossible to sustain speculative stocks permanently in the face of a fall in gold, and approaching return to specie payments, which cannot be delayed much longer. Mr. McCulloch's policy favors this, for which, we think, he is to be commended. Prices will reach bottom when currency and gold are equalized, and all markets will then only be affected by the ordinary alternations in the balance of supply and demand. The increase in the supply of cotton has had and is having a considerable influence on this downward movement in gold and exchange, and consequently in the price or cost of every article of consumption. The prospects of the cotton crop this season are good; though not equal to the quantity produced before the late war, it will show a great increase on late years.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

MUCH interest has been excited in the operations of the Reno Oil and Land Company, which has just taken its place in the commercial world. Its advertisement will be found in another column. Its managers, among our most eminent financiers and business men of the country, propose to create an enterprise which must, if successful, revolutionize the whole business of petroleum. To this end they have secured one of the largest and best estates in the Oil Regions, containing four miles of valuable oil territory, in the very heart of Venango County. Several wells have been sunk in various parts of the estate, to test its value, every one yielding oil. This is a fact almost unprecedented in the wonderful and subtle business of petroleum. The company has room for a thousand wells, and proposes to develop them on a scale of magnitude never before known in the oil business. Fifty wells are being sunk, and it is the intention to sink three hundred as soon as practicable, or until the development is complete. In addition to the great deposits of oil calculated as the basis of a princely revenue, the company owns the thriving and beautiful town of Reno, with its town-lots, water privileges, wharfs, and mineral deposits. The directors propose to build up and extend this town, and make it the emporium and metropolis of the petroleum business.

In all investments the holder of stock desires the assurances of profit and safety. These the Reno Company combine in an eminent degree. The working capital is the largest owned by any one company—larger even than the capital stock of most companies—so large that the Reno lands will receive a thorough development. This is the basis of profit. The stock is guaranteed by the deposit of one hundred dollars, the par value of every share of guaranteed stock held, in the hands of Hon. John J. Cisco, formerly U. S. Treasurer at New York, and Hon. Denning Duer, both well-known bankers, to be by them placed in the Treasury of the United States or invested in Government securities. There it remains as a pledge for the immediate redemption of the stock, should the stockholders at any time prefer the money to the stock. This is the basis of the security. We do not see how there could be a fairer inducement to those who desire to invest in petroleum. They cannot, in any event, lose their money. It is a first-class, cash-at-sight security. We trust our readers will examine the plan thoroughly. They will, we think, be impressed by its enterprise and fairness.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—In view of the heavy loss of bonds referred to in another part of this paper, which will cause feelings of anxiety on the part of many holders of this class of security, the following notice of the Safe Deposit Company, corner of Broadway and Liberty street, in this city, from the Yonkers *Statesman*, is of interest, as affording useful information as to the safe keeping of valuable papers:

"We have been through the vaults of the company, and find them the perfection of safety as well as beauty. We do not think that human skill was ever carried further to make strong boxes. The security is unquestionable; and all the arrangements of the office are a perfect system of precaution, in accordance with the strength, fire-proof qualities, and not-to-be-opened doors (except by the right persons) of the safes. Persons from the country, as well as the city, having valuables, can find no place of safety like this, even in their own houses."

The company guarantees the safe keeping of all deposits, and the high character and well-known responsibility of the directors entitles it to the confidence it enjoys with the community.

NEW BANKING-HOUSE.—Chauncey M. Depew and Henry W. Potter have formed a copartnership, under the name of Depew & Potter, at 11 Broad street. Mr. Depew is well known as our late Secretary of State. This new banking firm, considering the well-known capacity and popularity of both parties, commences business under most favorable and promising auspices. Merchants, bankers, and business men generally will find Depew & Potter a prompt, reliable house; and, with their ample means, they will be in a position to extend facilities rarely offered. Special attention will be given to the purchase and sale of gold, government securities, stocks, bonds, etc.; also to the collection of business paper. See their advertisement.

WE call attention to the advertisement found in another column of the Business Colleges of Bryant, Stratton & Packard, New York, and Bryant, Stratton & Clark, Brooklyn. We are personally acquainted with Messrs. Packard & Clark, and feel fully convinced that the advantages set forth in their advertisement are what they are claimed to be.

DRY GOODS.

TRADE is dull for the season. Prices of all goods are downward. The fall in the rates of the exchange reduces the prices of foreign goods, which, from an excess of supply, are also selling below cost; and the fall in cotton and gold, actual and prospective, renders the market for home products a continual falling one. No dealers will buy largely for stock, but only for immediate consumption. Dealers from the interior are on here, but buy sparingly. Payments from Western buyers are reported to be backward, which is checking their credit. Prints have again declined 1c.a2c. Some considerable sales have been made at the reduction, but prices are still heavy. Brown shirtings and sheetings have declined. The demand is moderate. Bleached prime goods are rather scarce, and therefore not so heavy in price. Delaines have fallen 3c. a yard, and are still tending downward, the demand being below the supply. A good inquiry exists for doeskins, which are steady; and cloakings for ladies are firm and active. Shawls are abundant, but dull and lower. Fancy cassimeres are in over-supply. The demand is limited and prices are declining. Foreign goods are very inactive at private sale, and, except for linens, prices are lower. Quotations are nominal. The auction sales are numerous, and large parcels are forced to a sale at low prices. Silks suitable for mantillas and cloaks are most inquired for. German woven dress-goods, shawls, silks, ribbons, and fancy cassimeres have been extensively sold through the auction-rooms. The importations of goods continues nevertheless.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, March 19,

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, specially reported to THE INDEPENDENT, (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city), is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.

Merrimac, W.	21	Amoskeag	16
Merrimac, D.	20	Lowell	15½
Sprague's	19	Victory	15
Pacific	19	Wauregan	17
American	18	James Sanders	16
Dunnell's	17½	Mourning	16½
Allen's	17	Arnolds	15
Freemens	15	Hamilton	15
Cocheco	20	Richmond	18

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	25	Hartford	21½
Berkshire	23½	Roanoke	20
Caledonia	23½	Glasgow	23½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag A	4-4	Indian Head	4-4
Lawrence	4-4	"	7-8
Pacific Extra	4-4	Massachusetts	4-4
Pacific H	4-4	"	3-4
Atlantic, A	4-4	Medford	4-4
" D	4-4	Pocasset	4-4
" H	4-4	" E	4-4
" O	4-4	" F	4-4
" T	4-4	Pepperell, E	4-4
Superior, XXX	4-4	" R	4-4
Wauchusetts	4-4	" O	4-4
Shawmut	4-4	" P	4-4
Nashua	4-4	Boot, S	4-4
Savage, AA	4-4	" G	4-4
Lonark	4-4	" H	4-4
Agawam, F	4-4	Indian Orchard, C	4-4
Indian Queen	4-4	" N	4-4
Gibson	4-4	" W	4-4
Golden Ridge	4-4	" BB	4-4
Franklin, A	4-4	Great Falls, M	4-4
Waterville	4-4	" Q	4-4
Bedford	4-4	Dwight, A	4-4
Appleton, A	4-4	" Q	4-4
" N	4-4	Conestoga, H	4-4
Lacona, H	4-4	Naumkeag, A	4-4
Sussex, H	4-4	"	7-8
" O	4-4		
Stark, A	4-4		
" M	4-4		

BLEACHED GOODS.

New York Mills	4-4	Androscoggin	4-4
Wamsutta	4-4	Lonsdale	4-4
Williamsville	4-4	Hill	4-4
Bates	4-4	"	7-8
White Rock	4-4	Bartletts, 36-inch	3-4
James Mills, 36-inch	3-4	" 31-inch	3-4
" 31-inch	3-4	" 33-inch	3-4
" 33-inch	3-4	Dwight	4-4
Forestdale	4-4	"	7-8
Social Mills	4-4	Red Bank	4-4
Indian River, XX	4-4	"	7-8
Attawaugan, XX	4-4	Aurora	7-8
" XXX	4-4	Columbia, A	7-8
Masonville	4-4	"	4-4
Blackstone	4-4	Naumkeag, O	4-4
Hope	4-4	Waltham, X	4-4
Langdon	4-4	Canoe	4-4
"	7-8	Exeter	3-4
Amoskeag, A	4-4	New Market, A	4-4
" E	4-4	" C	4-4
Bay Mills	4-4	Franklin M'f'g Co	4-4

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	32½	Thorndike	40
York	30	Boston M'f'g Co	34
Massabesic		Washington	34
Manchester	35	Blue Hills	32c
Suffolk	45	Chesters	

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag		Whittenton, C	20
York	37½	" A	37½
Uncasville	29	" BB	29

Everett	20	American	25
Pittsfield	19	Chester G	25
Columbus	30	Easton	30
Haymaker			

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	50	Everett	40
York, 32-inch	60	Easton, A	33
Amoskeag, A, C, A	70	" B	30
" A	50	Pemberton, X	36½
" B	45	" E	31
" C	40	" AA	30
" D	35	Hamilton, Regular	50
Pittsfield	13	" D	40
Swift-River	35	Conestoga, 4-4	55
Hampden, CC	36	" 7-8	50
" DD	33		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	25	Bates	20
Lacouia	25	Indian Orchard	20
Pepperell	30	Androscoggin	20
Naumkeag	25	Pemberton	30

BROWN DRILLS.

Laconia	26	Root Mills	27
Pepperell	25	Winthrops	23
Stark, H	22½	Marsabesic	23

DELAINES.

Pacific	22½	Manchester	23½
Hamilton	22½	Chalil	25
Hamilton Man'f'g Co	21	Armures	25

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Real Estate	84,707 23
Mortgage Bonds	379,200 00
Bank Stock	1,081,200 00
Railroad Stock	203,504 75
U. States, State and City Stock, and other Public Securities	1,719,923 45
	$4,067,465 80

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